The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY.

THE HARNEY AND SUMNER AFFAIR.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

SECOND DAY.

CARLISLE BARRACKS,
CARLISLE, PA., Thursday, March 11, 1858.

The Court-Martial reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Col. FRANCIS LEE took his seat, having recovered from his temporary illness. The Court is, therefore, full, with the exception of Gen. WOOL, who will not be here at all, for reasons explained yesterday.

Col. SUMNER has engaged Judge WATTS, of Carlisle, as Counsel. The Judge appeared in the Court this morning. Gen. HARNEY does not appear with Counsel, Judge-Advocate LEE conducting the prosecution, as usual in such cases.

JUDGE ADVOCATE—Col. SUMNER has no objection to Col. LEE?

Col. SUMNER—No objection, Sir.

The Court was then sworn, and Judge WATTS was introduced in form and accepted as Counsel for Col. SUMNER, under the usual restrictions of Courts Martial

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—Colonel SUMNER, are you ready to go to trial?

Colonel SUMNER—I am, Sir.

The Judge-Advocate then read the charges and specifications against Colonel SUMNER, as follows [The two letters from Colonel SUMNER to General HARNEY, which form the ground-work of the present charges, were given in my letter yesterday; but should be repeated here in order to preserve the unity of the record. They are also referred to in the more extended correspondence which appears below:]

Charges and Specifications thereto, exhibited against E. V. Sumner, Colonel 1st Regiment U. S. Cavalry, by Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. Harney, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons:

CHARGE I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 18th January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with said HARNEY out of an official matter—that is to say, the answer made by said HARNEY to a general Court-Martial, which inquired of him in regard to his prejudice or bias against said SUMNER.

CHARGE II.—Sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, in violation of the 29th of the Articles of War.

Specification—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Washington, D. C., on the 15th February, 1858, on account of said answer by said HARNEY to said Court-Martial, send a challenge to said HARNEY to fight a duel in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: As more than twenty four hours have passed since my note to you of yesterday, I have a right to presume that you do not intend to answer it. I have, therefore, to invite you to leave this city with me to-morrow evening, to go to any place you may designate. I send this note privately, to avoid committing any friend as long as possible. An early answer is requested.

I am, with due respect,
E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brigadier-Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Colonel 2d Dragoons.

CHARGE III.—Upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of the 28th of the Articles of War.

Specification—In this, that he, the said SUMNER, did, at Washington, D. C., on the 16th February, 1858, upbraid the said HARNEY for refusing to fight a duel, in words as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received with great surprise your note of last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer from an official covert, and afterwards refuse to apologize or to give him that satisfaction which he had a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c.,
E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—This correspondence will be sent to every member of the Court. E. V. S.

WM. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons, Brev. Brig. Gen.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—What say you, Colonel SUMNER; Guilty or Not Guilty?

Col. SUMNER—Not Guilty.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY—THE PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Judge-Advocate LEE then submitted to the Court the following correspondence:

The letters, it will be observed, date back to December, and consist of a series of interrogations propounded by Col. SUMNER to General HARNEY, in reference to the meaning of the General's remarks at the Fort Leavenworth Court-Martial, held in November; on which occasion Col. SUMNER objected to Gen. HARNEY as a member of the Court-Martial then to be held upon him, on the score of prejudice and bias unfavorable to himself. I give the letters entire, in the order in which they were read to the Court. The copy read was a certified one furnished by Col. SUMNER.

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 14, 1857.

SIR: You must be aware, of course, that a serious difficulty exists between us, and I presume you will agree with me, that the sooner it is settled the better for both parties. If you should be coming to this place early in the Spring, or at any time before the opening of the next campaign, I will thank you to inform me when you will be here.

I am, with due respect, &c.,
E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

Col. Sumner's letter returned.

HEAD-QUARTERS TROOPS SERVING IN KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 28, 1857.

SIR: I am instructed by the General commanding to return the inclosed letter, which came under cover to me, as "Acting Assistant Adjutant General troops serving in Kansas," as an improper communication to be addressed to these head-quarters by an officer belonging to this command.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. PLEASANTON,
Captain 2d Dragoons, Act. Ass't Adj't Gen.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, 1st Cavalry, St. Louis, Mo.

[NOTE.—In this letter was returned my above letter, which had been sealed and directed to General HARNEY, and placed in a blank envelope directed to his Aojutant-General.]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1858.

SIR: As more than sufficient time has passed for me to have received a reply to the letter I addressed to you from St. Louis, I would now invite you *formally* to meet me at St. Louis on the 20th of March next, or at any place, or at an earlier period if you would prefer it. The questions that I shall have to propose to you will be these:

First—Whether or not you intended, in your remarks to the Court, in reply to my objections to you as a member, to convey any personal disrespect towards myself?

Second—Whether or not you intended, in your remark, that you believed that I would have been tried on the charges you had preferred against me, if it had not been for improper and untrue statements, to implicate me directly or indirectly as having made or sanctioned any such statements.

I am, with due respect,
E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

[NOTE.—This letter was sent, sealed, under cover to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. It was directed to General HARNEY, *not* marked official.]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 3.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1858.

SIR: I was much surprised, last evening, to receive a letter from your Adjutant-General, inclosing a *private letter*, which I addressed to you from St. Louis. That letter was intended to be strictly private and you knew it. It was placed, *sealed and directed to yourself*, in an envelope directed to your Adjutant-General, as the most private way in which it could be conveyed to you, and I should like to know by whose authority this *private letter* was folded, labeled and converted into a public document.

I am not under your orders at this time, and have not been since I reported to Department Head-quarters at St. Louis. I am now on leave of absence from Army Head-quarters till the 10th of April next, and then under orders for Utah, and you are no more my commanding officer at this moment than is General CLARKE in California.

I hope you will bear this in mind when you receive my letter, dated the 18th inst., for this place.

I am, with due respect, &c.,
E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

[NOTE.—Sent direct to General HARNEY.]

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 4.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1858.

SIR: Since my letter to you of the 18th inst., I have received the general order, requiring all officers destined for Utah to be at Fort Leavenworth on the 20th of March next. This makes it necessary to change the time of our meeting at St. Louis, and I would therefore *formally* invite you to meet me at St. Louis on the 12th of March next, instead of the 20th, as mentioned in my letter of the 18th inst.

I would add that nothing in this life can be of more importance to either of us than the proper settlement of this difficulty.

I am, with due respect, &c.,
E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—If you prefer to meet me at St. Louis or elsewhere, at an earlier day than the 12th of March next, I will readily accede to it.

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel.

[NOTE.—Sent direct to General HARNEY.]

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1858.

SIR: I would now propose the following questions to you: *First*, Whether, or not, you intended in your reply to my objections to you as a member of the Court on my trial, to convey any disrespect toward myself? *Second*, Whether, or not, you intended in your remark, that you believed I would have been tried on the charges you preferred against me, had it not been for improper and untrue statements, to implicate me, directly or indirectly, as having made or sanctioned any such statements?

I am, with due respect,
E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

Col. Sumner to Gen. Harney—No. 6.

[Col. SUMNER'S letter, dated Washington, Feb. 15—given above.]

General Harney's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: Since my arrival here on duty *under orders* from the War Department, I have received to-day your communication of the 14th instant, proposing certain interrogatories to me. This communication, together with several others of similar import, all of which were preceded by a letter from you, which was returned through my proper staff officer, as an improper one to be addressed to your commanding officer, will be made the subject of official action, and submitted to the consideration of higher authority.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. HARNEY.
Col. 2d Dragoons, Brevet Brig. Gen.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, 1st Regt. Cavalry, U. S. A.

[NOTE.—The foregoing letter was inclosed in an envelope, directed to Col. E. V. SUMNER, and marked on "Official Business."]

Colonel Sumner to General Harney—No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received with great surprise your note of last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer from an official covert, and afterwards refuse to apologise or to give him that satisfaction which he had a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c.
E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Col. 2d Dragoons.

P. S.—This correspondence will be sent to every member of the Court. E. V. S.

I certify that the foregoing letters are true and exact copies of the letters which have passed between Gen. HARNEY and myself. E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH DIFFICULTY.

The Judge-Advocate stated that the record of the Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, held in November, had not been received at Washington. It was consigned to the mail, and is supposed to have been lost. By consent, Col. SUMNER submits a transcript of the record of that Court.

The Court decided to receive this transcript in evidence. It reads as follows:

Transcript from the Record of the General Court-martial, assembled at Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Nov. 1, 1857, by Special Orders No. 74, Head-quarters Department of the West, Oct. 8, 1857, for the trial of Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st Regiment Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 5, 1857.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, (all the members present except Lieutenant-Colonels ABERCROMBIE and MORRISON,) the Judge-Advocate and the accused.

The proceedings of the previous day were read.

The accused then addressed the Court as follows, viz.: "There is one other member that I have to object to, for prejudice, and he is the senior officer of this Court, General HARNEY. I believe there has been a prejudice existing between us for a long time—ever since the Winter of 1846-7—naturally arising out of circumstances that it is not necessary to mention. He preferred charges against me some time ago, for 'disobedience of orders,' which were not entertained by the War Department. In a conversation between us last Spring, which he will recollect, he said there were many things in which we did not agree, and that he was glad of it. To which I replied, 'So am I, and that does not convince me that I am wrong.' I cite this as an evidence of prejudice and bias on his part; and I am free to admit that I should be very unwilling to sit as a member of a Court on his trial.

General HARNEY stated that he had no reply to make; but the Judge Advocate, by direction of the Court, having desired him to state specifically, "Whether he entertained any prejudice or bias against the accused, which in his opinion would disqualify him as a member of the Court"—

General HARNEY replied:

"Since the accused has objected to me, I object to myself, because he has mentioned a subject which had long passed from my mind and feeling. I did prefer charges against him, nearly two years ago, for 'disobedience of orders' and 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' or 'ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct.' As to the prejudice I entertain towards him. I can only say that I never have had any, or very little, respect for him as a soldier. With regard to the charges I preferred against Col. SUMNER, I am of the opinion that if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War, that he would have brought Colonel SUMNER to trial, for I believe the Secretary to be too good a soldier to have overlooked such outrageous conduct.'

The Court was cleared for deliberation, General HARNEY withdrawing, and decided that Gen. HARNEY be excused from sitting as a member during the present trial.

The Court was opened and the decision announced. Brev. Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Colonel 2d Dragoons, then withdrew from the Court altogether.

A true copy from the original record.
WILLIAM F. BARRY, Captain 2d Artillery,
Judge-Advocate.

The transcript having been read, the Judge-Advocate announced the close of the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Col. FRANCIS LEE (2d Infantry) was the first witness called for the defence. Col. LEE is the member of the Court who was detained yesterday by illness.

The examination was conducted, as usual, by written questions and answers.

Question—Were you a member of the Court referred to in the transcript of the record just read? If so, please state what was said by Brevet Brig. Gen. HARNEY at the time objection was made to him as a member of the Court.

Answer—I was. Before that Court Colonel SUMNER was asked if he had any objection to any member of the Court. He replied that he objected to Gen. HARNEY, on the score of prejudice. The Court was then cleared for deliberation. It remained cleared for half or three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of this time, General HARNEY returned and took his seat as a member of the Court. He stated to the Court that he then objected to himself as sitting on that Court—that he had very little, if any, respect whatever for Colonel SUMNER as a soldier. He stated that he had preferred charges against Colonel SUMNER nearly two years before. These charges had not been acted on, in consequence, as he supposed, of improper and untrue representations made to the Secretary. Colonel SUMNER immediately made answer that he had made no such representations. General HARNEY remained silent.

Q.—In view of the time, place and circumstances under which it was spoken, was not the remark of Gen. HARNEY in relation to the untrue statements applied to Col. SUMNER?

A.—That was my impression at the time.

Q.—Were the remarks of Gen. HARNEY in relation to untrue statements elicited by any question put by the Court through their Judge-Advocate?

A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Was any question put to said HARNEY from the Court?

A.—There was; but I did not give it that attention which would enable me to recollect now what it was. This was a matter I never expected to testify to, and I did not give it that close attention which otherwise I should have done.

The evidence of this witness having closed, the Judge-Advocate stated that Col. SUMNER had desired to have the testimony of Col. CROSSMAN, but would not delay the trial for it.

Col. Sumner—I shall require the testimony of Col. HARRIS, of the Marine Corps. He is at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was telegraphed to yesterday, and will probably be in Court to-morrow morning. I consider him an indispensable witness.

Judge-Advocate—Will you state what you expect to prove by him?

Col. SUMNER consulted with his counsel, and put in the following statement:

The Accused proposes to prove by Col. JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps:

That he was cognizant of all Col. SUMNER'S views, intentions and purposes as expressed in his correspondence with Gen. HARNEY, which has been given in evidence—especially with his intention expressed in his note of the 15th February, 1858; that it was not written for the purpose, or designed as a challenge; and further to prove by Col. HARRIS that Col. SUMNER had made no such arrangement as was requisite and necessary to precede a challenge,—that he had solicited no one to act as his friend in such an emergency—and that Col. SUMNER'S own interpretation of that of was, and Col. HARRIS' advice to him was, that it was not a challenge. That Col. SUMNER expressed the opinion at the time that he had carried on the correspondence as far as proper, and a due regard to the place where they were, and that his view and intention was to invite Gen. HARNEY to a point away from the Seat of Government, that the correspondence might be renewed, and his demand upon Gen. HARNEY repeated.

This statement having been read, some difficulty was raised in relation to the admissibility of this evidence.

Judge WATTS, counsel for Mr. SUMNER, addressed the Court. He urged the necessity of the evidence in question, on the ground that it went to prove the views and intentions of Col. SUMNER in addressing the letter of Feb. 15 to Gen. HARNEY. That letter *was not intended as a challenge*. Col. HARRIS was cognizant of the views of Col SUMNER, previous to the sending of that letter, and advised Col. SUMNER that it was not a challenge. Moreover, no friend of Col. SUMNER was selected to convey the message. Counsel argued further that there can be no criminal offence without intention to commit the offence. The intent goes to the very merit of the case. Col. SUMNER had no intention to challenge Gen. HARNEY. Gen HARNEY had no rigtht so to interpret his letter. The Court could not so interpret it. The letter was simply a request to Gen. HARNEY to go to some point, away from the seat of Government, where the correspondence could be renewed. The renewal of that correspondence might terminate in any result;—it need not necessarily terminate in a hostile meeting.

The Court was then cleared for deliberation.

In half an hour the doors were reopened. The decision was announced; the evidence was to be received.

Colonel SUMNER then consented that, in the event of the non-arrival of Colonel HARRIS to-morrow, the Statement already put in should be taken as the evidence which, to the best of his (Col. S.'s) knowledge and belief, would be given by that officer. Colonel HARRIS' testimony, he added, might differ from the Statement in some particulars, but the substance was there, and he assented to its production in evidence as to the points he desired to prove.

With this understanding the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Last night, the band from the Barracks (and a capital one it is) enlivened the monotony of the town by coming down in a body to the Washington Hotel, to offer a serenade to the officers of the Court-Martial, nearly all of whom are stopping at BURKHOLDER'S. The music sounded remarkably well in the solemn stillness of Carlisle. M.

Conclusion of the Proceedings.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CARLISLE, Penn., Friday, March 12.

The Court met at 9 o'clock this morning. The first witness examined was Colonel JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, who testified that he was aware of the correspondence between Colonel SUMNER and General HARNEY, on or about the 15th of February last; was consulted by SUMNER as to the tenor of that correspondence; knew his views in regard to his note Feb. 15; witness did not construe that note to be a challenge, nor did Colonel SUMNER, to the best of his knowledge; did not think it was a challenge; understood that SUMNER had selected no friend to bear a challenge for him, nor any one to act as his friend if such an emergency were to arise. Witness was not cross-examined.

The evidence was closed on both sides.

Colonel SUMNER was allowed two hours to prepare his defence, and the Court took a recess till 12 o'clock.

On reassembling, Colonel SUMNER'S defence was read by Judge WATTS. The accused said he wished to impress the Court with the idea that the acts, specified as constituting his offence against the articles of war, were not the product of a sudden emergency or expression of passion, but the result of deliberate consideration and the conviction of absolute necessity. He proceeded to meet the charges in detail. He denied that he had made a personal affair with General HARNEY, out of an official matter, on the ground that the mere presence of a Court-martial did not protect an individual from the consequences of his misconduct, or that the inquiries of a Court martial, addressed to an individual, could justify an expression of malignant or ignorant passion. He denied that the place in which an individual stood could cover him with an official protection, and argued that an individual called to account for slanders thus uttered could not successfully plead that a Court was the witness of his offence. A question put by the Court to General HARNEY was, whether he entertained prejudice or bias against the accused to disqualify him as a member of the Court? The question was simple, and could be fully answered by yes or no. HARNEY seized the occasion to abuse the minds of the Court, and insult the accused by declaring that he had before charged the accused with ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct, and that he had little or no respect for him as a soldier, and that the accused would have been tried for the offence if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War. Gen. HARNEY, when appealed to by the accused to relieve him from the accusation of falsehood, wrapped himself up in the silence of insinuation. Col. SUMNER then appealed to every member of the Court, whether he did not owe to himself, his family, his friends, and the army, the act of propounding to Gen. HARNEY the questions contained in his letter of the 18th of January. He denied that that letter contained matter for a charge, trial and conviction on the ground that Gen. HARNEY'S declarations were neither official nor proper, and that this letter afforded him an opportunity to do what it belonged to every honorable gentleman and soldier to do.

To the second charge the accused answered, denying that the note of the 15th Feb. was intended as a challenge to Gen. HARNEY, but was an intimation to Gen. HARNEY to leave the District of Columbia or renew the correspondence, and examine the cause of their difficulty, and afford General HARNEY an opportunity of reparation. The note was not a challenge, *first*, because it would not bear that interpretation; *second*, because it would bear a more reasonable one; *third*, no previous preparation was made for such an event; *fourth*, because it is proved that such is not its character or intention. The accused condemned, in his own judgment, the practice of dueling, but held that circumstances might occur to render it necessary, even at the expense of a loss of a commission.

To the third charge, of upbraiding an officer for refusing to accept a challenge, he said, if accused did not send a challenge, Gen. HARNEY did not refuse one, and could not be upbraided.

The Court received the paper, and went into secret session, which was very short. The result cannot be known till it is promulgated from Washington—the oath of the members of the Court requiring an inviolable secresy.

The majority of the Court left town in the afternoon train. Col. SUMNER remains till Monday.

The Judge-Advocate proceeds immediately to Washington with the papers.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE SERGEANTS.—The following is the list of Sergeants appointed by the Police Commissioners yesterday, and the Precincts in which they are detailed:

First Precinct, Van Orden, Snodgrass, Denton, Cherry.
Second Precinct, Joseph S. Kelly, Lowder, Mussingham.
Third Precinct, Cronsy, Broagse, Gilcreve, Mackay.
Fourth Precinct, William Jeonan, F. J. Folger, Forrasse, Williams.
Fifth Precinct, Truax, J. B. Smith, Sutherland.
Sixth Precinct, Williams, Dixon, Lust, Mosly Lyon.
Seventh Precinct, Parke, Copeland, Ruckmer, Edwards.
Eighth Precinct, Glenney, Mourt, Bogert.
Ninth Precinct, Borust, D. C. Young, J. C. Pell.
Eleventh Precinct, F. C. Smith, Lafin, Bonfield, Griffith.
Twelfth Precinct, Holmes, Furick, Whitman.
Fourteenth Precinct, Weed, De Vorsey, Weymiss, Walker.
Fifteenth Precinct, Bonte, Upton, Dilks, Delamater.
Seventeenth Precinct, N. T. Hicks, McKelvy, Hedder, Wyett.
Twenty-first Precinct, Palmer, Riley, Sandford, Wood.
Twenty-second Precinct, Sloat, Rowley, Murphy, Snyder.

Sea and Ship News.

There were in the port of Boston on Tuesday afternoon, March 9, 42 ships, 30 barks, 24 brigs, 38 schooners—total 134.

The ship *Underwriter*, which arrived Wednesday passed the United States steam frigate *Niagara* (of the Ocean Telegraph Expedition) at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 30 miles east of Sandy Hook.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE.

The Mormons Manufacturing Cannon and Revolvers—Reported Skirmish with U. S. Troops—Mormon Feeling, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

The Council Bluffs *Bugle*, of the 3d, says that Mr. WINGATE has just arrived, from Salt Lake Jan. 25, and reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little on the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, through the mountains, by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, is in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. WINGATE says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks, and telescopic sights, which will carry a two-pound ball, with much more certainty than a common rifle, 120 yards. They are also making 500 revolvers a week, and manufacturing a coarse kind of gunpowder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket-guard of the Army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported that four of the latter were slain.

Mr. WINGATE says that BRIGHAM YOUNG is willing that the Civil Officers shall come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties, but if the Army attempts to enter the Valley, it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January, BRIGHAM YOUNG preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when YOUNG asked "all in favor of giving the troops Hell, to rise."

A letter from Capt. MARCY, at Taos Jan. 24, says that he was forty-seven days in making the trip from Fort Bridger. For two hundred miles the party encountered snow two and five feet deep. They made only thirty miles in ten days, and for eleven days lived on their starved mules. One man perished on the way, and many were badly frozen. Forty-four out of the sixty-six mules with which he started died. [The letter from Capt. MARCY referred to above was published in the TIMES of the 9th inst.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

REPORTS.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably, to allow the New-Jersey Northern Railroad Company to lay a portion of their road in this State.

By Mr. AMES, (by bill,) to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulkheads in Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard.

Also, favorably, relative to the Staten Island fisheries.

Also, favorably, to revive the act incorporating the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, favorably, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of New-York.

Also, favorably, to repeal the law of 1857, allowing the Central Railroad Company to charge extra wayfare.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably, to authorize the formation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums.

Mr. SCOTT, from the minority of the Committee on Towns and Counties, reported adversely to the erection of Highland County.

Mr. BOARDMAN made a minority report in favor of the same.

Action on both the reports was deferred.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to prohibit banks of issue.

By Mr. SCOTT, to incorporate the Kellerman and Hygienic Institute, in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law for the incorporation of Gas Light Companies.

A resolution was adopted, that the Bank Committee be directed to report at an early day on the propriety of restricting call loans, or loans made for a less period than sixty days, by banks of this State.

The Senate considered general orders. Bills allowing commissioners' map of Brooklyn; discontinuing Bedford Green as a public park, ordered to a third reading.

Other bills of a private nature were advanced a stage. A bill to prevent frauds by warehousemen had also further progress.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

The Metropolitan Police bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WINNE made an able argument in favor of the repeal of the bill, and had not concluded when the hour assigned for the hearing of Mr. JAMES HAMILTON by counsel arrived.

Messrs. HAMILTON and KENNEDY were placed at the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a paper stating that under the advice of counsel he had submitted his answer to the charges against him in writing. His excuse was that he disdained any intention of disrespect to the House, and he stated that he had acted under the advice of counsel in refusing to be sworn. He now admitted that his action was wrong, and declared his readiness to give all the information in his power at any time before the Committee.

A resolution, honorably discharging Mr. HAMILTON from custody, was then adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY then made a further explanation, justifying his course in demanding counsel.

Mr. BARNES spoke at length, in favor of discharging Mr. KENNEDY honorably, declaring that he (KENNEDY) had done nothing in contempt of the House.

After a warm debate, the motion to discharge Mr. KENNEDY from custody, without expressing any opinion as to his position, was adopted, under a call for the previous question.

The Speaksr presented a communication from Hon. BEN. FIELD, one of the Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, stating that the commission had done nothing since their report to the Senate last session.

The consideration of the Metropolitan Police Bill was resumed, Mr. W. BALDWIN in the chair.

Mr. LYNCH spoke at length against the bill, taking ground that the City was worse and more expensively governed, under the Metropolitan, than under the old police system, and charging that the present force was composed, in great part, of men of bad character.

Mr. MCNETT also spoke at length, against the principle of State interference with municipal affairs.

Mr. DELANEY spoke briefly, after which the Committee rose and reported progress.

The bill was made a special order of the day on Friday next.

The railroad freight tariff was made a special order on Monday evening. Adopted.

A number of petitions on the usual subjects were presented, among others, for the canal-boat lien law, and another for the imposition of tolls upon railroads.

Special Committee on the Affairs of Castle Garden, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, March 12.

The Special Committee on the affairs of Castle Garden met at 3 P. M.

Mr. DEVLIN appeared, and stated that he was requested by the Commissioners of Emigration to attend before the Committee, to protect their interests. He asked permission to attend the meetings.

The Committee expressed their willingness that Mr. DEVLIN should be present, but not in the capacity of counsel.

Mr. KENNEDY was called as a witness and submitted to be sworn, and answereu the introductory questions; but when asked in reference to the affairs of Castle Garden, he refused to testify, under the advice of counsel, on the ground that he was implicated in the charges contained in the preamble to the resolution ordering an investigation, unless counsel was allowed him.

The Committee extedded permission to Mr. KENNEDY to have counsel for this purpose.

Mr. DENLIN having been subpœnaed as a witness, the Committee adjourned until Monday, in order to give Mr. KENNEDY time to employ other counsel.

The Assembly Committee to investigate tee Brooklyn Bribery case held a meeting this afternoon. No material developments were made.

Burning of the Steamer Gov. Pease.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The mail with Galveston dates to the 2d inst is to hand.

The steamer *Governor Pease*, with 1,400 bales of cotton, was burned in Trinity River on the 28th ult Six hundred bales of the cotton were insured. No lives were lost. There was a fire at Liberty on the same day, and property amounting to $10,000 was destroyed.

We have received no mail from New-York or Philadelphia to-night.

Recapture of a Criminal.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, March 12.

RULP, who was confined in jail at Ithica, N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife and child some time since, and who succeeded in making his escape in June last, was captured and lodged in jail in this in this city to-day.

Steamer Sunk, with U. S. Troops on Board.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

The steamer *Lady Walton* arrived at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, with 200 troops from Fort Smith.

The steamer *Arkansas*, with 200 additional troops for the same post, has been sunk in the Mississippi, about 160 miles below Cairo. It is not yet ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The troops belonged to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, and were destined for Utah.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, March 12.

A crowded Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the Melodeon last night, and was addressed by Hon. F. P. STANTON and others.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER METAMORA ASHORE—LOSS OF CARGO.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, March 12.

The schooner *Metamora*, of Providence, from Elizabethtown, N. J, bound to Providence with a cargo of coal, went on to Bartlett's Reef at about 2 o'clock this morning. Cargo a total loss.

THE INSURANCE ON THE SHIP HELEN.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12.

The ship *Helen* was insured in State-street for $51,000. Her cargo was insured in England.

THE STEAMSHIP P. SPRAGUE.

BOSTON, Friday, March 12.

The steamship *P. Sprague*, at Holmes' Hole, in distress, has discharged her cargo to-day. All her pumps are kept going to keep her free from water. She will go on the ways as soon as possible.

Escape from Jail of a Forger.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, March 12.

DANIEL E. EMERY, in jail under conviction for numerous forgeries, made his escape this morning, as is supposed, by the aid of a confederate who concealed himself in the jailor's house.

Fire and Loss of Life.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Friday, March 12.

A large frame house in this place was burned this morning, and Mrs. JAMES L. FREEMAN, and a little girl, perished in the flames. A young woman jumped from a window, and broke her leg.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 12.

JOHN W. NOEL has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District, to succeed Hon. SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

The Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 12.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* will sail from this port for Liverpool at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Dispatches for her handed into our office in New-York, No. 21 Wall-street, before 12 o'clock, will be forwarded.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 12.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Captain MOODIE, arrived from Boston at 7 A. M. to-day, and sailed at 9:40 A. M. for Liverpool, with a strong southwest wind. Weather cloudy.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 12.

The Ohio River at this place is falling with seuen feet of water in the channel.

The Union Bank Defalcation—Mr. Mott sent to Eldridge-street Jail.

JACOB H. MOTT, arrested as an accomplice of BROTHERSON, the defaulting book-keeper of the Union Bank, was, on Thursday evening, delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, and is now confined in Eldridge-street Jail. Previous to Thursday evening he had been allowed, since his arrest, to sleep at home, but he took his sudden transfer to the rickety old debtors' prison very coolly. He was permitted to leave the prison yesterday in company with an officer, so that he might look after his private business affairs. He went to his office in Front-street, and transacted his business as usual, receiving the numerous friends who called to see him with his accustomed urbanity. In the evening he returned to his Eldridge-street quarters.

The reason why Mr. MOTT was taken out of the hands of the Mayor's Police, and given in charge to the Sheriff, is understood to be that the bank officers had abandoned criminal proceedings against him, and civil process had been resorted to in order to recover the money missing from the Bank, in the embezzlement of which he is charged with being an accomplice.

Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, issued the warrant upon which he was arrested under the civil process, and fixed the bail at $141,000, this being the reported amount of the defalcation. The required bail was not furnished yesterday, and it is understood that application will be made to-day for a writ of *habeas corpus* to effect his release.

The prisoner, MOTT, is a son of the late JORDAN MOTT. The father left an estate, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, which, it is said, if sold to-day under the red flag, would bring over a million of dollars. This large property was left to be equally divided between the prisoner and three brothers, all of whom are still living. They have not deemed it advisable yet to make the division, but it is said are holding on to it to get the benefit of a great expected increase in its value, after the Central Park has been laid out. Mr. MOTT, whose age is 42, first went into business fifteen years ago. He joined his brother as partner in the jewelry business, the firm being MOTT BROTHERS, and the location in Nassau-street, opposite the Custom-House.

A few years ago the firm dissolved. After the dissolution, Mr. JACOB MOTT went into his present business—that of a broker. He has speculated in stocks considerably, but his operations have not been on so large a scale as to attract special attention in Wall-street. A little over three years ago, Mr. MOTT married one of the daughters of a well-to-do merchant in this City, and since then has resided with his father-in-law, in West Thirty-second-street. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, a constant attendant at the Dutch Reformed Church, and was held in high esteem.

BROTHERSON has not yet been arrested. It is now believed that instead of smuggling himself on board the Aspinwall steamer, which sailed from this port on Tuesday last, he put off to Boston, and left in the last steamer from that city for Europe.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The alarm at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the First District was caused by fire produced by sparks from a stove in the second story of No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, a Gymnasium kept by John Wood. The fire was speedily extinguished with trifling loss.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Trial and Conviction of the French Conspirators.

DETAILS OF THE INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. We obtain some further news of interest from our foreign files.

The London *Star* says: "It is currently rumored that there is to be an immediate dissolution of Parliament. But we can hardly credit it, as there would appear to be no justification whatever for such a step."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 24th of February, says:

"Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican Party, were arrested yesterday. Their names, I am told, are MAILLARD, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the Department of the Correze; VINIER, who was Deputy-Procureur in Algiers under the same *régime*; and HUBBARD, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opéra Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odéon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent language.

The *Invalide Russe* in a long article calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

The India and China mails reached London on the afternoon of Feb. 26.

of the Tories, and in Mr. CAIRNS Lord DERBY has got a very painstaking and intelligent Chancery barrister for his Solicitor General. Mr. COBDEN naturally returns to his place as Secretary to the Admiralty. The four Under-Secretaries of the four Departments of State will be as follows: Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD goes to the Foreign; Mr. HARDY, of Leominster, to the Home Office; Lord CARNARVON and Lord HARRIS take their places respectively in the Colonial and War Departments. These are untried men, as is also Lord DONOUGHMORE, an energetic young Irish nobleman, who is to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade. When we add that Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT takes the Poor-law Board, and Mr. ADDERLEY the direction of the Educational Department, we have pretty well exhausted the list. The Earl of EGLINTOUN resumes his old ornamental place in Dublin, taking with him Lord NAAS as his Secretary. Such are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen with whose help Lord DERBY hopes to carry on the Government of this country.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PALMERSTON CABINET.

From the Carlisle Examiner.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON is speaking—looking and speaking very much as he did when he used to meet in upstair rooms of back streets in the Strand, to consult about war on the newspaper stamp laws. No one would mistake him for a Manchester man—which he certainly is not, though a leader of the Manchester Party. There is the leisurely ease and quiet force of the East-country gentleman about him, despite his long and close association with the restlessly energetic men of the North. His 'tact' is proverbial—and the fortune of the resolution he is now supporting will make it historical. See how his earnest but undemonstrative manner takes with the House, commanding the attention of all, and offending the prejudices of none. There is more cheering when he sits down—and then there is a momentary hush; for the gentlemen at his left—and who is none other than Mr. BRIGHT—rises to second the motion. But 7 o'clock is not the hour for an orator to address the House,—and, moreover, Mr. BRIGHT will not yet risk his lately recovered health in the excitement of debate. The next Speaker is from the Ministerial bench—Mr. BAINES, son and brother of the great *Leeds* journalists, but sadly fallen away from the popular side. He speaks but for a few minutes, and says little. From the other side the table rises Mr. WALPOLE—with exactly the voice and manner of a popular preacher, before preaching was made the test of physical strength it now is. But he has the excellence so rare in preachers, that of brevity. Sir G. GREY is up the instant that WALPOLE is down—and sets off with rapid, energetic utterance, to demonstrate that neither has the honor of the country been sacrificed nor the liberty of the subject attacked. But honorable members are too busy by this time, calculating how the division will go, to care about the ministerial defence; and though they sit out the Home Secretary's speech, from respect to the speaker, they flock off to dinner as soon as he is done. Yet Mr. MCMAHON, the Irish gentleman who, rising from a back bench below the opposition gangway, is so fortunate as to be singled out by the Speaker from a crowd, makes a really interesting and important speech—a legal demonstration of the Sir Matthew Hale maxim, quoted by MILNER GIBSON, that "conspiracy is a net to catch doves as well as hawks." He refers to a number of law books, in support of his assertion; and Sir JAMES GRAHAM is one of the several who go out, as if to consult the authorities in the library. There is again sharp competition for the Speaker's eye, but Mr. BYRNE gets it—perhaps because he rises from the first bench behind the Minister. His speech is worthy of a better place—worthy of a BYRNE, and a member for Middlesex; for he says that having learned to love the common law of free England, he will vote for the amendment. Another crowd of competitors—and this time a loud rasping voice informs us that disagreeable Mr. SCOURFIELD is in possession. Of course, he goes for the bill, as does also, after him, Lord H. VANE, from whom, more justly than said CROMWELL of his namesake—the Lord deliver us! At least a dozen honorable gentlemen start to their feet, and among them a favorite, who is greeted with cries of "PEEL! PEEL!" Then there is a shout of laughter, for the Speaker has disappeared from the chair, to obtain that brief substitute for a dinner which must be sorely needed at 9 o'clock. When he returns not PEEL, but BENTINCK is indicated, and the pleasant-looking Tory member for West Norfolk proceeds to differ from his leaders, as he always does when they do anything sensible. BENTINCK down, there is again a general rising, but the cries for PEEL are too strong to be unheeded; and young ROBERT launches into a series of indiscretions that keep the House in roars of laughter. First he speaks of Mr. M. GIBSON as the "late Member for Manchester"—which is thought a good joke, though decidedly unparliamentary. Then he raises a laugh by his manner of saying "Mr. BODKIN—lawyer BODKIN"—which is scarcely either jocose or gentlemanly. Next he says Count WALEWSKI was himself, 25 years ago, member of a revolutionary committee—and that PERSIGNY and BAROCHE have changed sides. Better still, he ridicules the evidence on which MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN were found guilty in a French Court of conspiracy to murder; and shows how the same evidence would convict LOUIS NAPOLEON himself. Then he quotes the ascription to NAPOLEON I. of divine honors, which, he says, with evidently unconscious but not ineffective humor, "I think rather far fetched." From the addresses of LOUIS NAPOLEON he quotes: "Sire, you are too fond of liberty!" which convulses the House. Then he drops upon Lord PALMERSTON as the "Roman citizen" who allowed Englishers to go mad in a Neapolitan dungeon.

To him succeeds the Lord-Advocate—an able man, but not a remarkably effective speaker. Nevertheless, he puts several points with a cleverness that may prove damaging to the amendment. But as he winds up, there is a hat removed that covers a head worth a score of Moncrieffs. A thin, pale, somewhat worn man, sitting beside the stalwart form of the Netherby baronet, and consulting the books they two have fetched in—half rises as the Lord-Advocate sits down; and instantly there is a cry of "GLADSTONE" No one ventures to dispute precedence with him. His first sentences show the acuteness of the skillful debater—setting the last speaker at odds with himself; the whole speech is that of a finished orator. And how the House enjoys it. How the doorway and the galleries fill as soon as the telegraph has told the clubs who is up! Gentlemen in evening dress come in, crushing their gibus hats under their arms; and lean over the rail to look and listen as if they had really to make up their minds. It seems impossible to vote against a man who speaks so well—speaks such noble sentiments in such lofty language. The "hear, hear," in cases like this, really means vociferous applause, shouted from side to side of the crowded House, and cruelly agitating the silent strangers.

The Attorney-General was a brave man to follow after this. He gained a kindly hearing by referring to recent illness; but when he went on to argue that the bill was an innocent measure of law reform, prepared before the arrival of WALEWSKI's dispatch, the House became listless and impatient. Mr. DISRAELI restored it to attention and animation. He was brief and not very brilliant—feeling, indeed that now the majority was safe, or nearly so, the least said the better. But he uttered some telling sentences, and concluded with a terse defence of the amendment.

And now Lord PALMERSTON is on his feet—at half-past twelve, having sat here since four; and seeing but too clearly his fate in the faces of the Opposition. What wonder that he is hot and angry? But there was something more than excusable feeling in the speech which was to close his Premiership. The language was bad enough—the reckless statement and the vindictive personality. But the tone was far worse—the tone of rage, with gestures to match. Such an exhibition the oldest members could not recollect, and the youngest could not brook. Cries of "Question," "Order," and "Time,"—cries very rarely uttered while a minister is speaking, and least of all when he is known to be a failing minister—these ominous cries rebuked his indecorum, and recalled him to self-trol. It was past one before the House divided Great was the excitement of suspense. As one after another who might have been expected to go into the left lobby went into the right, calculations wavered, and Ministers seemed to have gained. But when the ministerial tellers came in, and the opposition came out, it became clear that the majority was with the latter. The agitation rose to its height, and found vent in a cheer when GIBSON and BRIGHT reëntered the House. The cheer was renewed when the clerk handed the paper to Mr. GIBSON, and he advanced, as is the usage, on the right of the four tellers. Then there was a hush of silence that the numbers might be heard; and he read them out somewhat nervously.

Then arose such a shout as has not been heard since the old Corn-Law time—a shout taken up and echoed along the lobbies into Westminster Hall. Some of the young members actually waved their hats, which is quite unusual, and not to be encouraged. Only on and behind the Treasury bench was there silence. PALMERSTON himself sat covered, and with his face bent down. As the original motion had not been put, he might have called for another division, but he made no sign of dissent when the Speaker called for Yeas and Nays. Then Sir J. SHELLEY began to move for leave to introduce a toll-bar bill, and everybody fled out of the House—the leaders of the majority to find themselves cheered and congratulated as they passed out into the ancient, noble hall which has been the scene of so many a fight for English law and liberty.

The Trial of the French Conspirators.

THE BILL OF INDICTMENT.

The London papers have received and published a copy of the indictment preferred against the prisoners charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, Louis Napoleon. The prisoners are thus described in the indictment:

"1. **Felix Orsini**, a literary man, aged 29, born at **Meldola, (Roman States,)** residing usually in London, **(England,) having** lodged in Paris, in Rue Montnabor, No. 10.

2. **Charles de Rudio, aged** 25, professor of languages, **born at Belluno**, (Venetian States,) residing **usually at Nottingham, (England,)** having lodged in **Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132** Hotel de France et **Champagne.**

3. **Anthony Gomez**, aged 29, servant, born at Naples, **(Italy,) residing usually in England**, having lodged in **Paris, Rue St** Honoré, Hotel de Saxe Coburg.

4. **Joseph Andrew Pierri, professor** of languages, born at Lucca, (Tuscany) residing usually at Birmingham, (England,) having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No 132 Hotel de France et Champagne.

5. **Simon Francis Bernard**, formerly a surgeon in the navy, born at Carcassonne, (Aude,) and now avocation, (*profession*)

We extract the following outlines of the Indictment, which describe the mode in which the plot is alleged to have ben formed and carried out:

ORIGIN OF THE PLOT.

"The latest declarations made by the accused who are present in France, declarations made under the pressure of the accumulated proofs against them, enables us to trace their origin, and follow the development of the plot which ended in the attempt of Jan. 14. Orsini himself says that he and Pierri talked of assassinating the Emperor as long ago as the commencement of 1857. The project was communicated to Bernard, and to the Englishman Allsop; some overtures are said to have been made to an Italian, named Carlotti. In June of that year, Gomez, passing through Birmingham, saw Pierri, and received from him a letter of recommendation for Orsini, who was then in London. Supposing it to be true as Gomez affirms, that this was the first occasion on which he saw Orsini, it cannot be doubted that this recommendation given by Pierri was connected with the design then already in contemplation. In October, 1857, Gomez having met Orsini and Bernard in a street in London, the former asked him to call upon him at No. 2 Grafton-street. 'During this visit,' says Gomez, 'Orsini told him that the Prophet (meaning Mazzini) was losing his power, and that all his efforts only ended in getting men shot to no purpose; and then he proposed to him to join in a plan which he (Orsini) had invented, to get up a rising in Italy.' From this period they began to consider how to get some shells made with which to kill the Emperor. Orsini had a model made in wood by a turner, but, being a foreigner, it was feared that he would no' easily find a manufacturer in England who would make the real shells, and consequently, this task was confided to the Englishman Allsop. Allsop applied to Mr. Taylor, an engineer at Birmingham. At the dictation of Orsini, Bernard wrote a note containing instructions for Mr. Taylor. This note, dated on the 16th of October, 1857, is annexed to the proceedings, and the details contained in it correspond exactly with the description already given of the shells that were used on the 14th of January. Four letters, written by Allsop, were addressed to Taylor, to hasten the manufacture of the "models," as they were called. These letters are dated from Ginger's Hotel, where Allsop was staying in London, and bear date the 17th, 19th, 21st and 23d of November. 1857. In a subsequent letter, dated Nov. 28, Allsop sent to Mr. Taylor a Post-Office order for £2 6s. 6d., in payment of the work he had done. Gomez, however, appeared to be somewhat mistrusted by the leaders of the plot. Orsini sent him to Birmingham, where Pierri was to watch him. From Birmingham, on Nov. 3, 1857, Gomez wrote to Orsini a letter, in which he protests his devotedness, and the terms of which, though enveloped in a certain disguise, sufficiently prove that he fully knew what was to be done. 'Now,' he said, 'I wish to ask you, seigneurie, if you think me sufficiently worthy of confidence to fulfill the mission with which I am charged. Seigneur Orsini well knows that I am not a man to do things for the sake of gain; it is not for money that I speak, but the feeling of love which I have always borne, and still bear for our common country.' The prisoner Rudio no less spontaneously offered his concurrence. He has himself explained that, in November, 1857, one Carlotti had asked him for his address, to give to Orsini, who might have need of him. Several weeks passed on without this communication being followed up. De Rudio addressed to Orsini, who he thought was at Birmingham, a letter, which was opened by Pierri, who took upon himself to answer it. Pierri's answer, which reached Rudio on Christmas Day, recommended him to be patient, and told him he would have a visit from a gentleman. De Rudio, on December 29, wrote another letter, intended, doubtless, to inspire more confidence, in which he told Pierri to be on his guard against Carlotti, and another Italian, born at Piazzi. He then spoke of solicitations which he had received from a "rival enterprise,' and in the course of the instruction he explained the meaning of these expressions, 'I referred,' he said, 'to Mazzini and his friends. I had, in fact, perceived that Massarenti and other well-known Mazzinists were paying attention to me.'

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN PARIS.

At the time when the correspondence was going on between Pierri and De Rudio, Orsini, under the false name of Allsop, had already left England for Paris. He had obtained in London a Belgian *visa* for Thomas Allsop's passport on Nov. 24, and a French *visa* on the 26th. On the 29th we find him at Brussels, at the Hotel de l'Europe, Place Royale, No. 1. A few days later Bernard arrived at Brussels with a passport for Belgium, delivered on Dec. 7 by the French Consul in London. He it was who had undertaken to get the shells manufactured by Mr. Taylor brought to Brussels. For this purpose he had recourse to M. Joseph George, whose brother keeps the Café Suisse, on the Place de la Monnaie, at Brussels. Joseph George came to Brussels by way of Ostend on Dec. 6, 1857. When he left London, Bernard had handed to him ten half shells in cast metal—that is to say, five shells divided into ten pieces, telling him at the same time that they were part of a newly-invented gas apparatus, and that an Englishman, who lived at Liege, would come to fetch them at the Café Suisse. George did, in fact, declare these things at the Ostend Custom-house, as gas apparatus; he paid the duty which was asked for; he expected in vain the Englishman, who was to come to the Café Suisse; but one day Bernard presented himself there and took them away. Orsini (passing as Allsop) had told the people of the Hotel de l'Europe that he was going to Paris, but he was waiting for a friend. This friend was no other than Bernard, and the moment he arrived in Brussels, Allsop prepared to depart. He had bought a horse of an officer of the Guides, and he sent the shells to Paris by the man who took horse. At the request of Bernard and Orsini, George mentioned the name of Zeguero, one of the waiters at the Café Suisse. On the 11th December, the horse having been placed in a box on the railway, Zeguero was, just as he was starting, told by George to take a bag containing the ten half shells in question, and to give the bag to the owner of the horse in Paris. It is thus that the shells, of which such a criminal use was to be made, were introduced into France. Zeguero (following the instructions he had received) declared them at the Custom-House as a new kind of gas apparatus; and they were thought to be of such small value that no duty was asked for them at the French frontier. Orsini went to Paris by the same train as Zeguero. On arriving at the Paris terminus on the morning of Dec. 12, Orsini gave a card to Zeguero, telling him to take the horse to a hotel, which the latter, probably by mistake, says was in the Rue Rivoli, but which, according to all probability, must have been the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Rue St. Honoré, 211, where Orsini went on Dec. 12. Zeguero deposes that he gave the ten half shells to a waiter in the hotel; and Orsini, in his last examination, says that, just after he entered the hotel, he noticed in the ante-chamber all the pieces of shells laid out upon a sofa by the side of his curry-comb and horse-brush, and that he quickly removed them to his room. Zeguero did not stay a night in Paris. He left for Brussels on the evening of the 12th, after having passed the day in visiting various places, without there being anything to raise a suspicion against him. He deposes that, a few days after his return to Brussels, he saw Bernard, and told him that he had taken the Englishman's horse to Paris; to which Bernard answered, "I know that." Orsini stayed only three days in the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. On Dec. 15 he went to a furnished apartment on the ground floor of Rue Monthabor, No. 10. His horse, which had first been sent to a *manége*, was afterward brought to a stable belonging to the house. Moran and his wife, the concierges of the house, say that he often went out on horseback, and that at first he received very few visitors; Moran, however, remembers the names of Outrequin and Hodge, who will be spoken of presently. Pierri soon appears upon the scene, calling himself a German; and then Orsini, passing for an Englishman; then Gomez, who was brought by Pierri to be Orsini's servant; and, lastly, de Rudio, who represented himself as a traveler for a brewer. The time at which these three last-named persons left England to join Orsini in Paris is most distinctly proved, as well as the route they took, and the circumstances attending their journey. On Jan. 6, 1858, Orsini and Gomez left Birmingham together; they stayed in London at Orsini's house, No. 2 Grafton-street. Gomez declares that he there saw on the mantel-piece a shell which, at that time, was without caps or nipples. Bernard was there to receive them. He gave to Gomez the passport in the name of Swiney. Pierri had the passport already alluded to, in which his real name has been altered to Piercy. After having left London on Jan. 6, Pierri and Gomez landed at Calais at 1¾ A. M., on the 7th, by the English mail packet from Dover. They immediately left for Lille, where they arrived by railway in the course of the morning. Leaving Gomez at Lille for some hours, Pierri took a train to Brussels, where he arrived in time to pass the greater part of the day. Justice has not succeeded in learning altogether how he passed his time there; but it is certain that he brought away from Brussels with him another shell.

Pierri left Brussels on January 7, by the 7 o'clock P. M. train, for Paris. Gomez, who was waiting for him at the Lille Station, got into the train there, and the first thing they did on arriving in Paris was to go to Orsini's, Rue Monthabor, No. 10. Rudio has given equally precise explanations as to himself. The person whom Pierri, in his letter received on Christmas day, had told him would pay him a visit in London, called on him on January 2. This person was Bernard. He introduced himself to Rudio, gave him 14s., told him that he would get him a passport, and said that he was to hold himself in readiness to depart. On January 8 Bernard paid a second visit to Rudio, and, not finding him at home, left with his wife a note, which Rudio was to take to No. 2 Grafton-street, where he had said that something would be given him. Rudio went to that address—the house of Orsini—and brought away with him a pair of gold spectacles, which were to be a token of recognition. The same evening Bernard came a third time to Rudio's and gave him 14s., the passport in the name of Da Silva, which was afterwards seized in the Rue Montmartre, as stated above, and a ticket for Paris for the next morning. Accordingly, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Rudio left London, after being told by Bernard to go to Rue Monthabor, No. 10, as soon as he arrived in Paris, to ask for Mr. Allsop, and to show him the gold spectacles in order to make himself known. In the evening of Sunday, Jan. 10, Rudio presented himself, for the first time, at the Rue Monthabor, No. 10, without finding Orsini; but he came again the next day, and saw him. Thus the four principal accused parties were assembled in Paris, and ready to execute the crime which they had long before meditated and prepared.

THE DENOUEMENT.

The only thing now remaining to be done was to load the shells, the principal instruments of the crime to be executed. The fulminating powder employed for this purpose appears to have been made by Orsini himself, or at least with his assistance. It is proved that he had relations in England with a professor of chemistry, and that he received from him lessons and instructions, the object of which was, doubtless, not suspected by the latter. Rudio declares that Orsini always said that it was he himself who had invented and made the fulminating powder which he used. Gomez is convinced of the same thing, although Orsini never said anything to him on the subject. He adds that the last time Orsini came from London to Birmingham, the inside of his hands and the tips of his fingers were burned, and he told Pierri that he had got these burns by his experiments. However, Orsini does not himself admit that he manufactured the powder.

He pretends that it was made in London by some one whose name he will not mention; but he acknowledges that he brought it himself from London to Belgium, and from Belgium to Paris, and gives a very circumstantial account of the precautions which he took. He placed this dangerous substance in his carpet bag, after having wrapped it up in linen and paper, which he damped from time to time. The package, thus wetted, weighed about two pounds English. While in the Rue Monthabor he dried his fulminating powder, first by exposing it to the air, and then, as it did not dry fast enough, by placing it near the fire. The latter operation was very dangerous. Orsini stood before the fire, with his watch in one hand and a thermometer in the other, in order to measure exactly the conditions as to powder remaining near the fire. "I ran the risk," he said in his last examination, "of blowing myself up, and the house, too" The shells having been filled nearly half full, Orsini closed them by means of a screw adapted to some holes bored in the upper part of each projectile. He declares that he was aided in this work by Gomez, who, having a stronger wrist than his, turned the screw better. We come now to January 14. According to his account Rudio only accompanied the other prisoners as far as the Boulevard, and as soon as he had got as far as the end of the Rue de la Paix, instead of going on to the Rue Lepelletier, he took an opposite direction, and threw his shell into the Seine at the Pont de la Concorde. In his examination of Jan. 24, he at last completed his confession. The parts to be played by each were settled before they left the house; the two largest shells were given to him and to Gomez, Orsini kept two, which were less, and Pierri had the fifth, which was of the same size as those of Orsini. It was arranged that Gomez was to throw the first shell, Rudio the second, that Orsini was to act next, and Pierri last of all. When the Emperor's carriage approached the Rue Lepelletier, the conspirators had taken up positions on the foot pavement, in front of the principal entrance of the peristyle, between the houses and the crowd of spectators. As soon as the first explosion, proceeded from the shell thrown by Gomez, was heard, Orsini said to Rudio, "Throw yours." He did throw it, and then instantly took refuge in a small wine-shop, from which he heard the third detonation, and from which he afterwards got away during the confusion that ensued. On the same day, Jan. 24, Gomez also made up his mind to tell the whole truth, and with regard to the distribution of the shells, the plan agreed by the assassins, the execution of the plan, and the part which he himself took in throwing the first shell, he entirely confirmed the declarations of his fellow-prisoner Rudio.

THE TRIAL.

PARIS, THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—The trial commenced this morning before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. No person was admitted after 10½ o'clock on any pretence whatever, and if any one left the Court he could not again return. The prisoners, who were all dressed in black, are all young men, with the exception of Pierri, who is middle aged; they all seem composed, and listened with attention to the proceedings. The early part of the day was taken up with with the reading of the indictment, which is of great length. There are no less than thirty-three witnesses. Comez denied any participation in the act; he only knew of it at the last moment. Rudio confessed everything; he threw one bomb; he incriminated the rest of the prisoners. Orsini confirmed his former account, and accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair; he confessed that he wanted to kill the Emeperor, and he was ready to die; he never confided his intention to Mr. Allsop. M. Barrard brought the bombs to Brussels, but did not know for what purpose they were intended; would not say anything as to the other prisoners. Pierri denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Most of the witnesses were heard. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham did not answer to his name.

By Telegaaph.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Court has sentenced Orsini, Rullio and Pierri to death. In the case of Gomez, he has been found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to hard labor for life.

Important from China.

TAKING OF CANTON—SUBJECTION OF THE CITY TO BRITISH RULE—CAPTURE OF YEH, &C.

(*From the Overland Friend of China of Jan.* 15.)

The last mail announced briefly the capture of Canton. The following is a summary of events on that and on subsequent days:

DEC. 29.—Bombardment continued through the night until the hour of 9 A. M. General escalade earlier than iniended; not half the scaling ladders being up in time. Determined stand of the Tartar troops; charge and route of them by the naval brigade and marines. Retreat of the braves from the vicinity of Gough's and the other forts on the heights, when they saw the five-story pagoda in our possession. Capture of the Nigle Fort and Temple on Magazine Hill. Establishment there of head quarters and enrenchment.

DEC. 30.—Circumvallation of the walls of the old City, by a strong party, headed by the Commander-in-chief, Admiral SEYMOUR, the French Admiral, and General VAN STRAUBENZEEG, submission of the people and their evacuation of the city.

DEC. 31.—Engaged in quartering the troops, and in landing provisions for permanent occupation.

JAN. 1.—Grand procession to head-quarters of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England.

JAN 2.—Commencement of wet weather. Garrison occupied in securing themselves from its bad effects.

JAN. 3.—Second day of rest. Jan. 4.—Continued rain; Jan. 5.—Grand coup capture of the Viceroy YEH, at the quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Tartar troops, PEHQUIE, Governor of the city, of his own palace adjacent, and of £65,000 sterling, in dollars and ingots of silver, at the imperial treasury. Removal of YEH as prisoner to her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, on board of which vessel, at the Bogue, he still remains, contented and cheerful, being engaged throughout the day generally in conversation, on French subjects, with Mr. ALABASTER, or the interpreter attached to the suite of the fallen magnate.

JAN. 6.—Time afforded to PEHQUIE and the Tartar General to consider the terms offered them by the British and French, viz: The issuing of a proclamation to the people, in which it is stated that they now rule the province under the protectorate city's captors.

JAN. 7.—Installation of PEHQUIE as the reinstalled Governor of the city; exercising, also, the powers of the deposed Viceroy. Addresses on the occasion by the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, both being to the effect of advising the newly installed officer to eschew all treachery or underhand proceedings, warning him of the consequences of doing so, and announcing that the protectorate would be continued until satisfactory terms had been made with the Government of Pekin. PEHQUIE replied that he understood his position, and would act with fidelity.

JAN. 8.—The Commissioners, viz.: Colonel HOLLOWAY, M. LE CAPITANE DE CHEUEZ, and Mr. HARRY PARKS, charged with the supervision of the Government, took up their quarters with a strong guard at the palace of the Governor, and proceeded to the work on which they have since been engaged, viz.: the issuing of proclamations to the surrounding country, inviting people to return, and assuring them of protection to their persons and property.

From the 8th to the 15th everything has proceeded with the greatest smoothness, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and the resumption of trade within the next week. In all the quarters of the city the people have established signs of submission to our rule, and an apparent relief from the incubus under whichthey have so long labored. It was expected that the east gate, the main artery of the old city, would be opened to-day,

THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

YEH being safely caged in the *Inflexible*, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate PEHQUIE in his palace, and to assist him with a Council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. PEHQUIE, the former Lieutenant-Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremony of installation took place Jan. 9. At midday large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When PEHQUIE came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. PEHQUIE demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord ELGIN at last yielded, and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

ADDRESS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Lord ELGIN then addressed PEHQUIE, sitting—We are assembled here to welcome your Excellency's return on your yamun, and on your resumption of the functions of your office, which have been interrupted. It is proper, however, that I should apprise your Excellency, and through your Excellency the inhabitants of Canton, that the Plenipotentiaries of England and France and the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces are firmly resolved to retain military occupation of the city until all questions pending between our respective Governments and that of China shall have been firmly settled and determined between us, the high officers, appointed by our Governments as servants, and plenipotentiaries of rank and powers whom his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China may see fit to appoint to treat with us. Any attempt, therefore, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or violence to divest us of our possession of the city, will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your Excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and to restore it to the imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and offenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to coöperate with your Excellency for these objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of tribunal confidence may be restored to the people, and the foundation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French Plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to PEHQUIE.

His address was interpreted in so low a tone that the correspondent of the *Times* could not catch it. In his answer to the French Plenipotentiary, PEHQUIE said that man YEH has been the cause of all the troubles.

EXAMINATION OF YEH.

If he had six headmen in his train, and if we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eyebrow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal Winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every face, his *pose* of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salutations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. COOPER, Sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. YEH burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinnations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor COOPER, that if the audience could have decided the matter, YEH would have been taken out and hanged.

He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, YEH was sent on board the ships.

CAPTURE OF THE TREASURY.

For six days the Western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chinese officials? The treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandaran fur dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The instructions were to bring away any bullion, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers—"A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie who will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteer Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the sycee silver.

CASUALTIES.

The deaths of Captain BATE and Midshipman THOMPSON have been already reported. Three men of the naval and marine brigade killed; three dangerously wounded; eighteen severely wounded, including Viscount GILFORD, and Lieutenants DALSON and BUTLER. Total killed, 10; total wounded, 118, in naval and marine brigades. Admiral SEYMOUR had a narrow escape from the same volley which killed Captain BATE.

The casualties in the 59th regiment, at Canton, include Lieutenant HACKET, killed; Lieutenant THINKWIN, wounded; and Ensign BOWEN, since dead of his wounds. One rank and file killed, and 16 wounded. The total of the killed and wounded in the assault of the city is estimated at 140 British and 30 French.

The Indian Mutinies.

SIGNS OF PEACE—FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS—MOVEMENT OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL—ANOTHER MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

The Overland Mail had reached London with Calcutta dates to Jan. 23. The Bengal *Hurkaru*, of that date, gives a summary, as follows, of the events of the preceding fortnight:

"Our letters from Bombay and the Northwest now arrive in due course, and there is every sign of an early restoration of peace and security. The official bulletins give but scanty accounts of the proceedings of the Commander in-Chief and the officers in command of columns in the Northwest, but they record nothing but successes, and the lull which has taken place in their operations indicates that they have no emergent work on hand which need prevent them from waiting to gather strength. Colonel SEATON has defeated the rebels at Mynpoore, cut up 250 of them, and taken six of their guns. Jung BAHADOOR has captured Gurockpore in a most gallant manner, killing 200 of the rebels, and capturing seven guns. Our gallant ally has gained great credit by this achievement, the force opposed to him being immensely superior in numbers. The relief of Sumbulpore has been accomplished by Captain WOOD, with a squadron of Nagpoor Irregular Cavalry; and the captain fought a battle the next morning, in conjunction with the Infantry, in which he was completely victorious. The Commander-in-Chief is supposed to be marching on Bareilly, with the intention of entering Oude from that direction. Oude will be the next; and, it is hoped, the final battle-field. Here a determined resistance may be expec ed."

The Calcutta letter of the *Times* correspondent is dated Jan. 22. He says that the mutineers are still terribly strong. The leaders are swarming from all sides, even from Central India to Lucknow, with picked bands of desperadoes. The force there concentrated will, in a few weeks, be not less than 60,000 fighting men with at least 80 guns and plenty of ammunition. The walls are being repaired, the streets entrenched, and the houses freshly loopholed. Everything indicates that the insurgents are resolved to die fighting. A great question has been raised in official circles in Calcutta, as to whether Lucknow should be attacked without delay, or deferred. There, it is said, is the chief seat of rebellion: and that place crushed, and the bands scattered over the country, would lose all hope. The other party, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, hold it essential to clear Rohilcund first. They say the large bands, still roaming over that province, may intercept our communications, and their concentrated strength in Lucknow is actually to our advantage. As to the street fortification—loopholing—all will be useless against round-shot, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's force is magnificent. As for their numbers, they will be more easily beaten together than detached. There is another reason, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's force is tolerably large at every station occupied. We have to leave, at least, a wing to restore the authority of the civil power; there are 20,000 disarmed Sepoys to be watched; there is Rohilcund to clear, and the Commander-in-Chief, with all his persistent energy, cannot collect 13,000 Europeans. This force, even with native auxiliaries, will not enable him to take Lucknow, leave a strong garrison there, and then clear Rohilcund with the hot weather coming on. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, delays his attack on Lucknow. The great want in India is still more European troops.

The correspondent of the *Times* says Sir James Mountstewart Jackson, Capt. Patrick Orr, Lieut. Barnes, Sergeant and Maj. Morton, Miss Madeline Jackson, and Mrs. Patrick Orr, were known to be in the hands of the Oude rebels. It was hoped that they would be spared as hostages, but the thirst for blood is still unsatiated. All the males were blown from the guns in the first week of this month. The ladies are still alive, but in confinement. The Governor-General has offered a lack of rupees for each of them, but I fear without effect. Lord CANNING is going to Allahabad within the next few days.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue steady, without much activity. MONEY is very abundant at 2½@3 ₱ cent. CONSOLS 96⅞@97⅛ for money, and 97@97⅛ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1⅞d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 0⅛d., nominal. DOUBLOONS: South American 74s. 9d.; Spanish 76s. 3d. EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

CORN—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 44s. 6d. on 88,810 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 45s@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR 21s.@24s. ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Firm. 746 casks 238 bbls. 548 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 57s.@60s. for fine fine ord. small to fine fine ord.; 62s.@67s. for low mid. gray to mid. grayish; 70s.@76s. for mid. blueish to good mid.; and 77s.@84s. for fine and superior; 2,433 bags Native Ceylon at 50s. 6d. for ord.; 53s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for good ord. clean, and 44s. for good ord. unclean; 18 bales Alexandria Mocha at 76s. 6d. for good clean; 1,195 pkgs. Mocha at 79s @85s. for low mid to good greenish, and 86s.@90s. for mid. to good yellow; 87s.@93s. 6d. for mid. to good long berry; 375 bags African chiefly bought in at 48s. for ord.; 470 bags Bahia bought in at 42s., being above the market value; 2,807 bags Rio were three-f

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Ferdinand Crocker.*—An indictment for manslaughter. Another indictment was found against this defendant for cruel and unusual punishment.

The United States vs. *Reuben H. Bassford.*—Indictment for making counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Hiel Bassford.*—A similar indictment.

The United States vs. *William Johnson, alias Wilham A. Williams.*—Two indictments, one for making and one for passing counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Thomas Woods and five others.*—Indictments for endeavor to make a revolt on shipboard.

The United States vs. *Timothy Desmond.*—An indictment for resisting Custom-house officers.

The United States vs. *Henry P. Arthur.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on shipboard.

SMUGGLING.

John Mikes was put on trial, charged with smuggling. By advice of his counsel he consented that a verdict of guilty be rendered against him.

COUNTERFEITING.

Wm. Johnson was put on trial charged with making counterfeit half dollars.

A woman, named Catharine Armstrong, was put upon the stand, and testified that she was a widow, living at No. 260 Grand street, and that the defendant and his wife occupied a front attic-room in her house; that she received bad money from the defendant to pass, and did pass it; that he asked her afterwards if she had any trouble in passing it; and at another time wanted to know of her if she knew any one who would buy it of him at the rate of $25 per $100 for bills, $50 per $100 for gold, and $40 per $100 for silver; that she passed some of this bad money on five or six people, and was arrested herself for it, and thereupon turned State's evidence. She, however, told two or three different stories about the matter when arrested. It appeared by other evidence that on searching these premises counterfeit half dollars were found in Mrs. Armstrong's room, and in Johnson's room was found a box containing, among other things, some spelter, and a ladle for melting it, a vial of India ink, some vitriol and some nitrate of silver, and some other things, which, however, might have been used for other purposes. No coin was found on defendant's person or in his room.

The defendant offered no [illegible] at all.

The Jury found a verdict [illegible] guilty on the count of passing the [illegible] not guilty of making it.

The United States vs. *Martha W. Johnson alias Elizabeth Johnson.*—The defendant in this case is the wife of the defendant in the above case. She was put on trial for passing counterfeit money. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Railroad Construction Bonds Secured by Land Grants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Newcomb Cleveland vs. *The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and others.*—SUTHERLAND, J.—The injunction must be dissolved on the following grounds: *First*—The Company were authorized by their charter to construct the forty-four miles of railroad, which they have entered into a contract with Chamberlain to construct. *Second*—They therefore violate no charter duty in making a contract for its construction. *Third*—No stockholder has a right to enjoin the company because he thinks the price to be paid is too much, or he is willing to do it for less; if he could, any dissatisfied stockholder might, by offering to do it for less, defeat any contract, and ruin the interests of the corporation. *Fourth*—The only question, therefore, is whether the plaintiff can restrain the issuing or delivery of the bonds, because they are secured by the Land Grant of Congress. I think he cannot.

1. The Company is fully authorized by its charter and acts to issue the bonds.

2. If the grant of Congress prohibits the use of the land for the purpose of constructing the forty-four miles of road, then a mortgage upon it would be of no value, because the construction of it would not entitle the Company to it, and they could not obtain the grant therefor.

3. If the Company have already become entitled to the land by building the road, they have paid for that portion as contemplated by the act, and they are not required to apply such proceeds a second time to the same purpose, but may use it for the general purposes of the Company.

4. The papers show that the Company will be largely benefited by constructing this forty-four miles of the road. If so, an injunction ought not to be issued, as it is only when serious or irremediable injury will result that the injunction should be resorted to.

5. There is nothing in the complaint to warrant the continuance of the injunction in opposition to the affidavits, on the part of the defendants.

The injunction must be dissolved with $10 costs.

The Police Riots.

REVERSAL OF THE ORDER TO HAVE MR. FERNANDO WOOD EXAMINED PREVIOUS TO THE TRIAL OF THE SUITS AGAINST HIM FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

In the matter of the complaint of Henry Green against Fernando Wood—This was a motion made before Judge PIERREPONT yesterday, in the Superior Court, to set aside an *ex parte* order for the attendance of Mr. Wood to be examined as a witness in the above case previous to his trial. The complainant, Henry Green, is a member of the Metropolitan Police, and charges the Ex-Mayor with assault and battery, as the ringleader of the body of men who forcibly resisted the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, and laid violent hands on those who claimed to hold office, as policemen, under it. Green's case is but one of twelve suits brought against the same defendant, for similar cause.

Mr. Gilbert Dean appeared for Mr. Wood; Mr. Field for the complainant. Mr. Dean said the power of the Court to grant this order would not, of course, be disputed. But he claimed that there was no reason shown in this case why the defendant should be examined prior to trial. The 391st section of the case was as follows:

"The examination, instead of being had at the trial—as provided in the last section—may be had any time before the trial at the option of the parties claiming it, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be examined, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown the Judge order otherwise."

Now, as there was no pretence that Mr. Wood was present at the time of the alleged assault and battery—as he was a resident of this City—as this was but one of twelve cases in each of which he might be required to be examined before trial if it was decided that he was to be examined thus on this—and as he was willing to stipulate that he would attend the trial in person and offer no objection to being examined before the Jury; therefore, it was claimed, sufficient cause was shown why Mr. Wood should not now be examined. For these reasons, then—and especially because of the proposed stipulation—Counsel moved for a discharge of the order.

Mr. Field, on the other hand, contended that the code gave no discretion to the Judge in this case. The phrase "unless the Judge order otherwise," gave the Judge the power to order otherwise as to the time and place of examination,—but nothing further.

The Judge held that the statute did give and did intend to give a discretionary power to the Judge in compelling or refusing to compel the examination of a defendant as a witness previous to trial. If that had been left doubtful originally, the recent statute, by which parties to a suit may be examined on their own behalf, aided in the construction of the section, and confirmed his view of it. The sole object of such an examination must be for the purpose of getting the matter fairly before the Jury. There could be no other good object in it. Now, if there were twelve suits, which was admitted, then each party, if that was a proper construction of the section, had a perfect right to examine the defendant in each case, if the plaintiff in this case could examine him. Thus he might be brought up 12 or 15 different times and examined fully in each. That, the Judge thought, would be a pressure, and the offer of the defendant to be present at the trial before the Jury was, in view of the circumstances, a good reason why the order for examination should be discharged.

Mr. Field intimated his intention to appeal to the General Term. For that purpose each side drew up a stipulation containing the admitted facts. To day the matter will be argued on appeal.

Recorder Barnard on the Letter's Policies Again—The Demurrer Overruled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Barnard and Judge Russell.

Yesterday Recorder BARNARD delivered his opinion on the demurrer raised to the indictments found against W. T. Martin, George Williams, Almon Tice and James R. Reed, charged with selling lottery policies. The demurrers, as will be seen, were overruled, and the prisoners directed to plead to the indictment

The People vs. *Mortimore Secor, W. T. Martin, George Williams, Almon Tice and James R. Reed.*—The indictments in these cases were found for selling what are commonly known as lottery policies, under the act of 1851, entitled "An act more effectually to suppress gambling," as amended in 1855; a demurrer has been filed to the indictments. The only question that can arise is whether the indictments charge a criminal offence or not; for whether the offence be a felony or misdemeanor, the defendants can be convicted although the charge is a felony. I have held, in the case of the People *vs.* Borgees, where the question arose on a motion to quash an indictment precisely similar to the one in question, that the indictment did charge an offence under the act; that the act was valid and operative, and that the indictment was, in all respects, sufficient. My views, as expressed in that case, are applicable to these cases. There is, however, one ground urged by the counsel for defendants in these cases which was not urged in the cases of the People *vs.* Borgees, and not noticed in my opinion in that case. This ground I will now consider. It is, that the "words shall sell or vend what are commonly known as, or are called, lottery policies," are to be read in connection with the words "in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery;" that consequently there is no offence, unless the lottery policy is in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of a public or private lottery; and therefore the indictment must aver that the policy in question is in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of a public or private lottery, and must be framed in accordance with the principles laid down in the case of The People *vs.* Taylor, 3 Denio, 88. That portion of the act of 1851, which applies to this subject, is as follows: "or if any person shall sell or vend lottery policies, purporting to be governed by the drawing of any public or private lottery, or if any person shall indorse a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies." In 1855, this act was amended by striking out all of the above quoted words, down to and including the word "lottery," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known as and called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon any drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery." By a comparison of the original act with the amendment, it will be seen that the intent of the Legislature was to create two distinct offences, the one being the selling of what is commonly known or are called lottery policies, the other being the selling of any writing, etc., in the nature of a bet, etc., upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; for, if the amendment had been made to get rid of any uncertainty, perplexity or vagueness, arising from the use of the words "lottery policy," the Legislature would either have passed a defining act, or have left out of the amendment the words "what are commonly known or are called lottery policies," inasmuch as they would be entirely useless for that purpose. This view is supported by the construction which must be given to the section according to grammatical rules; by those rules the word "other" should have been inserted between the word "and" and the word "any," in order to make the words "in the nature of a bet, etc., upon drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery" applicable to the words "what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies."

The indictment, therefore, is properly framed, for the purpose of charging the offence of selling what are commonly known as policies.

The other point made by the defendant's counsel, that the offence is a misdemeanor of which the Court of Special Sessions has exclusive jurisdiction, has been held in favor of the people, by both of the Judges of this Court.

The demurrers must be overruled, and the prisoners plead to the indictments.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 12, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Wednesday: 146 bbls. Ashes; 4,772 bbls. Flour; 1,312 bushels Wheat; 33,822 bushels Corn; 2,736 bushels Malt; 2,639 pkgs. Provisions; and 636 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet quoted at $6 12½ for Pots, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, $100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk request, and we have to report sales of 4,500 bags at 9⅞c.@11½c. ℔ lb., on 4 months' credit. Other kinds are active and needed. We quote: Java at 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 11c@15c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10½c.; and St Domingo at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is less actively inquired for, and is tending downward. Sales were reported to-day, of only 900 bales, including Middling at 11¼c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Gulf, ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, March 5.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857—bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,179,857
Total	1,187,686
Exported to date	776,822
Stock on hand not not cleared March 5, 1858, bales	410,864

FISH—The market is rather quiet, but prices are supported, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is gradually strengthening for the desirable brands of State and Western Flour, the supply of which has been much diminished, while they continue in good request, mainly for home use. The current arrivals are limited. Sales have been reported of 9,400 bbls., within our revised range.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½ @$2 25 ℔100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 3,619 boxes Oranges at $1 75@$2 15; and 500 boxes Lemons at $2 10@$2 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, mainly for home use, at full prices. Sales 9,300 bushels, including inferior to very choice White Southern at $1 20@$1 52½,—the latter an extreme rate obtained for small lots; damaged Southern at 85c.; and red Western, Spring, at $1 ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant. Sales 38,500 bushels new crop at 67c.@68c. for White, and 70c.@71c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. A limited demand prevails for Rye at 70c @ 72c., and for Barley at 62c @75c., chiefly at 65c.@70c. ℔ bush. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c. @ 38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c @35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, March 8.

Flour, bbls.	42 672	Oats, bushels	87,082
Wheat, bushels	1,345,612	Barley, bushels	50,383
Corn, bushels	8,792	Rye, bushels	2,738

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River, at 65c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Continues quiet at former rates, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 50, usual credit, ℔ ton.

LEATHER—The stock of inferior Sole is fast diminishing, and for the better quality the prices are well maintained.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	40,800	5,900
Sales during the week—Sides	53 000	7,000
Stock at the close—Sides	221,700	39,100

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@ 33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22½., ℔ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots at 50c.@51c., chiefly 50½c.@51c., and closing at 51c., cash, ℔ gallon; with 3,000 bbls common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 55 @$1 60, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered; and 580 bbls. No. 1 white and pale Resin, within our former range.

OILS—Whale attracts considerable attention, and Linseed is in good demand at yesterday's advanced quotations. In other descriptions the movements have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75 @$16 85, and Prime at $13 50@$13 60 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid; 8⅞c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 265 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$19 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. In Baltimore yesterday sales were reported of 100 hhds. bulk Shoulders at 7c.; 100 hhds. do. Sides at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 100 hhds. do. at 8¾c., and 300,000 lbs. loose Shoulders, for delivery in June, July or August, at 7¾c.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 175 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in request and are stiffly held. Sales 750 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¾c @7c., and Cuba at 5¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at previous prices.

TOBACCO—Spanish has been in active demand, and nearly all in first hands has been purchased. Domestic is in moderate request at former rates. Sales since Tuesday: 63 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@13¾c.; 38 cases Seed Leaf at 12¾c.@20c.; 15 cases Florida at 18c.@20c., with 500 bales Yara and 490 bales Cuba on terms not disclosed. In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 10, an improved inquiry prevailed and prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. Sales 442 hhds., closing with Merchantable lugs at $4 80@$5, and medium to fine leaf at 6¾@$11 ℔ 100 lbs.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement—March 5.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	12,405
Total	26,211
Exported to date	17,330
Stock on hand not cleared, March 5, 1858	hhds. 8,881

WHISKY—Sales 165 barrels, in lots, chiefly at 21¾c.. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were more extensive at quoted rates. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 6d. ℔ to; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Second edition now ready, uniform with "The Words of Jesus" 18mo, cloth; 38 cents.

The wide-spread and cordial esteem with which Miss Sewell's excellent writings have been received, renders it superfluous to annex any opinions upon this, her latest production; we therefore simply quote the opinion of the *Churchman* as follows:

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PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A course of four lectures will be delivered on THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof ELIE CHARLIAR, Director of the French Institute for Young Gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SUBJECTS.	
March 18	*Madame De Staël,*
March 25	*Chateaubriand,*
April 1	*Madame Emile de Girardin,*
April 8	*Beranger,*

Course tickets, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at the lecture room in the Library 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spain.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at E. J. Brown & Co.'s, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HORACE GREELEY ON REFORMS.—HON. HORACE GREELEY will repeat his lecture on *Reform and Reformers* before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next TUESDAY EVENING. Those who talk so flippantly about Mr. Greeley and his "isms," should hear this lecture.

ERNESTINE L. ROSE WILL LECTURE SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock, at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Subject—*Philosophy and Merit of Religious Belief.* Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No. 4 City Hall-place next to the corner of Chambers-st., on SUNDAY March 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service at No. 42 Baxter-st. Sermon by Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN, a soldier of the War of 1812, '13 and '14, and now a Superintendent of the Five Points Mission. Let every Veteran be present to hear a discourse delivered by our companion in arms, if the weather permits. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A NOTE PAYABLE AT THE MERchants' Bank in Syracuse, to the order of FROST & MALLORY, made by M. L. MILLS, for $25, Feb. 25, 1858. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment having been stopped. Any information of the above will oblige the loser, L. H. MILLS, at No. 4 Warren-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 75 Chambers-st, on the night of the 8th of March, or morning of the 9th, Silk goods consisting of Marseilines, Florences, Gros de Naples, Black Modes and Ribbons.

The above reward will be paid to any party giving information that will lead to their recovery.

RICHARD J. LARCOMBE.

DRAFT LOST.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a draft drawn by the Peru Iron Co., dated Clintonville, Dec. 22, 1857, at four months, to the order of Joseph Beardsley, for $102 33. Payment has been stopped. The finder will please return it to No. 7 Beaver-st.

STRAYED—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG of the large breed, with a white mark on the breast. Any one returning him to No. 13 East 15th-st., will receive a suitable reward.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO LAST WEEK TOOK from No. 16 Wall-st. (room No. 42) a package of printed copies of a sermon preached at the funeral of L. E. Lathrop, D. D., by L. P. Hickok, D. D., will please return the same immediately, and save trouble.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 598 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—THE Society recently formed in this City for the preservation and promotion of civil and religious liberty, against the encroachments of partisan and sectarian legislation, upon the Sabbath, temperance and other similar questions, will meet next MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., to complete their organization. A goodly number of our best and most influential citizens have already given their names as members. They will be duly notified of the time and place of meeting; as also will any others who may signify a desire to further its objects, by helping to lay broad and deep the foundations of this Society. Address the undersigned, care of Smith & Boyd, No. 346 Broadway. Per order of the Committee.

J. L. HATCH, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING BY REV. JOHN FOISAL, of the Baltimore Conference, at the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square, EVERY EVENING of next week, commencing MONDAY, 16th inst., to be followed by a prayer meeting. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. These services are for the especial benefit of serious and awakened persons, who are cordially invited to attend.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, cor. DeKalb and Carlton avs.—The enlargement of the Church building being now complete, it will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY next, March 14, when three sermons will be preached, those in the morning at 10½, afternoon at 3½, by Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK, and that in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn.

THE ANNUAL MEETING ON BEHALF of Sunday School Missionaries and Libraries at the West, will be held at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, March 14. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. B. W. CHIPLAW, of Ohio, Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of this City.

THE PASTOR OF THE BETHESDA BAPtist Church (Rev. Mr. BRAY) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, in Clinton Hall, (2d floor,) on *Forms, not Godliness*, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at the Baptist Meeting-House, in 22d st., three doors west of 3d av., on *These Remarkable Times*, at 3 o'clock. Friends and citizens! come with us.

PREACHING THREE TIMES TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, by Rev S. A. BAKER, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Subject, AFTERNOON—*Temperance.* Before the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. The New-York Divisions are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. MATHEW'S WESLEYAN METHODIST Church, Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. Dr ROBINSON. Communion in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M and 1½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

GIVE EAR, YE PEOPLE—THE ALL-IMPORtant event of the last days—the second coming of Christ, is now certainly at hand. A discourse on this soul-inspiring theme will be preached in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free. You are invited.

REV. P. MACMENAMY, D. D, AND MISsionary friends will consider the question—(D. V.)—*Was St. Peter a Protestant?* in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Converts from romanism, inquirers and the public generally are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 207 BOWERY.—SUNDAY NEXT preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder N. N. WHITING; and at 3 P. M. by Elder MAXSON. Prayer meeting every evening at 7½. Next Saturday morning, look for a notice of Elder HOMES, of Boston, to preach in this City Sunday, 21st inst.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—SEVENTEENTH-street, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. The Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening service to be followed by a prayer meeting.

MARGARET L. BISHOP WILL PREACH TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 168 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject—*This Mortal made Immortal; the Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH, IN 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be open TO-MORROW (Sabbath, March 14) MORNING and EVENING. Services in MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—THE FORTIeth annual sermon will be preached before the Port Society, by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, pastor of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH EVENING next, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Rec. Sec. Port Society.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRESBYTERIANS will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JAMES SANDERSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock EACH SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—The friends of Temperance hold regular meetings in room No. 725 8th-av., on SABBATH at 7½ P. M. The exercises are conducted same as other Union Prayer Meetings. Prominent speakers will be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION SQUARE.—Preaching EACH EVENING of the week, (except Saturday) at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer-meeting of half an hour in the Lecture room. Sermon TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee. T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.

JAMES W. BISHOP, Secretary.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, of Pennsylvania, will supply the pulpit to-morrow. Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Prayer and Conference Meeting in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESbyterian CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor. Preaching in this Church every SABBATH EVENING, by the Pastor, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. No afternoon service

AND THE JEBUSITE—WILL BE THE SUBject of the lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Greenwich and Hudson sts. A union prayer meeting will be held daily, commencing MONDAY, March 15, at noon, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. "Come, for all things are now ready."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. GEO. W. LORD. Also preaching on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—FIFTH AVENUE and 21st-st., March 14. Last of the series of Sabbath Evening Discourses to the Young, by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY. Subject—*Unconscious Influence.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG.—REV. B. PETERS WILL preach on the subject of *Revivals—the True and the False*, TO-MORROW MORNING, in his Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts. In the EVENING, on *The Reformation.*

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, John-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Evening, subject—*The Signs of the Times.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Varick-st. The pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Baptizing at the close of the sermon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANTERS, CORNER OF ATLANTIC AND BOND STREETS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach at this Church (9th-av. and 28th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th, on behalf of the Orphan's Home. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A collection will be made

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in the New Chapel will be offered at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts.

CONFIRMATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, March 14. Service at 7½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, on the *Doctrine of Regeneration.* Service commences at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

AN EVENING SER

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Semiramis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Money—Robert Macaire.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Love in '76—Fast Young Men—Jack's the Lad—The Maid with the Milking Pail

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Wallace—Jonathan Bradford—White Scarf—The Lost Son.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon—The Lost Son—Evening—Bride of an Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

☞ The European mail by the screw steamship *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock this (Saturday) morning

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from Salt Lake to Jan. 25 have been received, by the arrival at Council Bluffs of Mr. WINGATE, who came through the Mountains by a route known only to the Mormons, and passable only in single file for a great distance. There was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little in the mountains. The Mormons were busily engaged in the manufacture of small cannon and revolvers, the former with percussion locks and telescopic sights, and carrying a two-pound ball with great precision. Gunpowder for military purposes was also being made. A skirmish is reported to have taken place between the Mormons and an Army picket guard, in which two of the former were killed, and, it was said, four of the latter. Mr. WINGATE reports that BRIGHAM YOUNG expresses a willingness that the new civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but says that the army will be resisted.

From our files by the *Canada* we obtain some further European news of interest. We print again the names of the new British Ministry, inasmuch as there were several errors in the telegram from Halifax. The indictment against the French conspirators is a curious document. It commences with a description of the parties on trial, then gives the origin of the plot, and winds up with a description of its *dénouement*. Three of the prisoners, as has been already announced, were sentenced to death. The details of the China news, particularly those which relate to the capture of YEH, will be found extremely interesting.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, spoke against the Lecompton bill at length. The House of Representatives passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill. Mr. CLINGMAN reported a bill, which passed, to pay for repairs of the Norwegian bark which rescued passengers of the *Central America*. A bill was passed authorizing certain officers and men of the United States Sir John Franklin Expedition, to accept medals from the British Government. The pending question on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS then came up. Mr. HARRIS spoke on the appeal. He argued that the Speaker was in error when he assumed that the minority of the Committee desired to make a report. They merely proposed to produce facts to sustain their action, and prove that the majority had disobeyed the order of the House. Mr. STEPHENS replied to Mr. HARRIS. He said no precedent for the course proposed by Mr. H could be found in the records of the English Parliament or any other legislative body. The question whether remissness was one of privilege was the one to be decided. He said it was not. This movement he (Mr. S.) considered the most important ever made in Congress, being revolutionary in its character. Mr. GROW caused the resolutions under which the Investigating Committee was appointed to be read, with a view of showing what duties devolved upon the Committee to perform. Mr. STEPHENS rose to a point of order, and some animated passages occurred between the two gentlemen, in the course of which Mr. GROW referred to the Speaker's unparliamentary conduct in constituting the Committee with a majority on it of members opposed to the object. Mr. WINSLOW, of N. C., called Mr. GROW to order. The Speaker declined to interfere, and Mr. GROW proceeded. Mr. STEPHENS professed his ability to show that the Committee had examined every material fact in the Kansas case. Mr. ENGLISH inquired how the House was to know whether or not the Committee had fulfilled its duty, as Mr. HARRIS and Mr. STEPHENS contradicted each other on this point, and recommended that each branch of the Committee should put in its papers. After considerable debate, in which several members participated, Mr. JONES of Tennessee moved that the pending appeal be laid on the table. Lost 109 to 111. Mr. HARRIS inquired of Mr. STEPHENS whether objection would be made hereafter to a minority report. Mr. STEPHENS replied that there would not. Mr. HARRIS then said he would withdraw his appeal, and let the majority take the chances for their report. The House then adjourned.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a great variety of reports were made from Committees, a summary of which we publish. Mr. BRANDRETH introduced his bill to amend the law for the incorporation of gas-light companies. The Bank Committee were directed to report as to the propriety of restricting call loans, or loans made for less than sixty days, by the State banks. In the Assembly, Messrs. HAMILTON and KENNEDY, in custody for contempt in refusing to answer before the Castle Garden Investigating Committee, were placed at the bar to answer. Mr. HAMILTON presented a paper in explanation, at the conclusion of the reading of which a resolution honorably discharging him was adopted. Similar action in the case of Mr. KENNEDY was taken, after a warm debate. So the exciting discussion and personalities of the night previous all go for waste powder.

The proceedings in the Sumner Court-Martial were brought to a conclusion yesterday, the evidence on both sides being declared closed after the examination of Col JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, for the defence. Col. SUMNER then put in a long paper in defence, denying his amenability to the charges preferred against him, and setting forth the grounds of such denial in full. An abstract of the document will be found elsewhere. The Court received the defence, and spent a very short time in secret deliberation, the result of which cannot be known until it shall have been promulgated at Washington—the oath of the members requiring secresy. The Judge-Advocate proceeded immediately to Washington with the papers.

JACOB H. MOTT, the alleged accomplice of BROTHERSON in the Union Bank embezzlement has been consigned to Eldridge-street Jail under a civil process upon a warrant issued by Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court. His bail was fixed at $141,000 this being the sum said to have been embezzled. It is understood that a writ of *habeas corpus* will be applied for to-day in his behalf. BROTHERSON has not yet been arrested. The examination of MOTT was to have been had before Recorder BARNARD yesterday, but in consequence of the length of time occupied in the cross-examination of MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, the case was postponed until Tuesday next. Late in the afternoon it was understood that the criminal prosecution against MOTT had been abandoned by the Directors of the Bank.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY was examined again yesterday before the Recorder, on the charge preferred against him by Herchkiss and other parties, of being a lottery-policy dealer. The main object of the cross-examination was to impeach STANLY'S testimony, and related to his past life and pursuits. The case will be resumed next Thursday.

Yesterday Judge PIERREPONT discharged the *ex-parte* order for the examination of FERNANDO WOOD previous to his trial on the suits for assault and battery instituted against him by twelve of the Metropolitan Policemen who were injured in the municipal riots of last Summer. Mr. FIELD, for one of the complainants, appealed to the General Term, and will argue the matter to-day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were depressed and easier for Cotton. A good inquiry prevailed for Flour and Corn at full prices. Provisions were in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Rio Coffee was freely dealt in, and Sugars attracted considerable attention at very firm prices. A good business was transacted in Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tobacco. Resin closed higher. Freights were more active and somewhat firmer.

The Capture of Canton and its Consequences.

The subjugation of Canton is an event in which the commercial world is deeply interested. It is pregnant with important results. With the fall of the imperial city, the war, in all probability, was at once opened and closed, for we do not anticipate that any serious opposition will again be offered to the Anglo-French arms. Their indisputable superiority must be admitted even by the Chinese themselves, and, this established, their triumph is, of necessity, most absolute.

To form an opinion from facts presented we can come to no other conclusion than that the course pursued by Great Britain, in her relations with China, has been marked by peculiar foresight and wisdom. For some time past, that vast empire, instead of progressing, has retrograded in the path of civilization. Foreigners of all nations, while pursuing their lawful avocations, have suffered outrage and death at the hands of Chinese officials. Treaty stipulations have been willfully violated, and leading Powers, like the United States, France, Russia, and England, have been subjected, in turn, to the insolence and contempt of this barbaric people. It was high time, then, that the Chinese should be compelled to recognize the obligations of international law; and since our Government refused to undertake the task, we rejoice that England and France have entered the lists to vindicate the honor of Christendom.

We have nothing now to do with the immediate cause of the outbreak. It may have been sufficient, or it may have been otherwise; it matters not. Its merits have been eclipsed by those of the more important question at issue, viz: Should China be permitted any longer to treat the nations of the earth as "outside barbarians," and refuse to recognize the principles of public law? Those who are acquainted with the character of the Chinese know perfectly well that there is only one method by which an impression can be made on their obstinacy and their ignorance. That method the English have adopted, and even YEH must now be convinced of his folly in affecting to despise a Power which, with 5,000 men, has captured and occupied a city of two million inhabitants.

With little trouble and at little cost, Great Britain has indeed solved this Chinese puzzle. There can be no doubt about the results of the capture of Canton. Before another Summer shall have passed away, Lord ELGIN's demands will have been satisfied, and foreign ambassadors may be residing near the Imperial Court. This, after all, is the main object to be achieved. The opening up of the country, trade, and security to life and property will follow as a matter of course. To believe that these results—as important to the Chinese themselves as they can be to the commercial powers of the West—are within our grasp, it is only necessary to have a very superficial knowledge of the internal policy of the Chinese Government. We have heard it said that all information about the conquest of Canton will be concealed from the Emperor; but this is absurd. The enemies of Governor YEH will not long keep his master in ignorance of his degradation. His defeat will probably cost him his head if he should ever again venture within the limits of Imperial power. YEH was the great Chinese Know-Nothing, and his party, by his fall, loses its ascendency in the councils of the Empire. He and his coadjutors have been striving to restore the old exclusiveness. Their object was to drive away the "Barbarians" altogether from the sacred soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and in Canton they were partly successful. YEH, moreover, was identified with the war—it was peculiarly his own war—through him it was commenced, and by him it was carried on; and when he was taken prisoner hostilities immediately ceased. One object—and an important object—has been already gained. Foreigners can now reside in the imperial city; a large branch of trade is open to them and the world; and with Canton and its Governor in their hands, the attacking Powers can hereafter dictate such terms as they please. The London *Times* expresses no more than reasonable expectations when it says that "a war which has never affected commerce, which has been attended with no feelings of hostility between the belligerents, and which has just been consummated with forces ludicrously disproportioned to the task, will end without the smallest soreness, and even produce results eminently pacific."

Throughout this Chinese difficulty the United States, we regret to say, have played a secondary and for a first-class nation a humiliating part. We had wrongs to redress in China, and our people were equally interested with the people of England and France in compelling the Chinese to recognize the obligations of international law. Instead of coöperating with England and France, and giving them at least our moral support, we occupy now the undignified position of having shrunk from the contest, though we are willing to receive our equal share of the spoils. The American eagle stood perched aloft while the lion pulled down his prey; and now, when all danger is over, it does not object to play the part of the vulture. It is a humiliating confession to make—but not the less true—that we have failed to command the respect, not only of Europe, but of the Chinese themselves. There cannot be a better and more appropriate illustration of the disastrous mistake we made than the ludicrous efforts of Mr. REED to obtain an interview with Commissioner YEH in the month of November last. Before that ill-judged movement, the Americans were, at least, respected, for the force of American guns had been felt at the Barrier forts. But, as soon as the argument of iron and steel ceased to be used, the Chinese ceased to be respectful, and our Commissioner was compelled to put up with a rebuff, and an insult from a miserable fellow like YEH. So much for the absurdity of our attempt to negotiate peacefully with the Chinese—an attempt which all Europe has ridiculed, and which the Chinese Government treated with unconcealed disdain. We leave it to any man of common sense to determine which of the two plenipotentiaries is more likely to be successful at Pekin—Lord ELGIN, with Canton as a hostage and a fleet of gun-boats to back him, or Mr. REED with his immense and immovable *Minnesota*? Unfortunately, it is too late now to remedy the grave errors which the present Administration has committed on this important question.

The Trial of the Assassins in France.

We give in another place a summary account of the *Acte d'Accusation* preferred against ORSINI, PIERRI, RUDIO and GOMEZ, at their recent trial in Paris, for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. The original document, which fills six closely-printed columns of the London *Times*, while it could hardly fail to weary the patience of any ordinary reader, offers a curious study to the lawyer and the novelist. It embodies notions of criminal law and theories of judicial propriety so strangely at variance with those which prevail in our own system of jurisprudence, that they can hardly fail to make an unfavorable impression upon the American mind. For everything that is strange, as Mr. CARLYLE somewhere very sensibly says, at first sight affects us as incorrect. And certainly nothing could be more surprising in our eyes than the license which was accorded to the *Procureur-Général* in this trial, of weaving in his own suppositions and inferences with the ascertained facts of the case so ingeniously as to intensify tenfold the blackness of their imputed crime. One would have thought that the simple allegation and proof of a conspiracy to murder the Emperor, at the risk of taking a number of innocent lives in the attempt, might have amply satisfied the requisitions of justice upon these misguided and infatuated men; and that they might have been credited with so much of that rather incomprehensible kind of patriotism to which ORSINI at least had established a clear claim by all the tenor of his past life, as would have admitted the belief that they were acting in concert with some organized body of revolutionists prepared to take immediate advantage of the fall of the French Cæsar. Heinous as this crime would still have appeared, some pretext of human responsibility might, in this aspect of the case, have been put forward to rescue these wretched men from the imputation of being neither more nor less than a quadrille of European Malays running a ghastly, blind and barbarous muck of inane and impotent vengeance. But the *Procureur-Général* was filling a political, as well as a legal function, and it was his duty not merely to convict the prisoners, but to prove that Europe in general was in nowise organized for insurrection—that the enemies of the Imperial "order" which reigns from the Vistula to the Pyrenees, however numerous and fiendish, were isolated in the midst of happy and grateful communities—and that all the "nationalities"—Roman and Neapolitan, Lombard and Austrian, Hungarian and French alike—were, in fact, so many prosperous folds of contented and innocent sheep, watched over by the wisest of shepherds, and threatened only by these vaguely ravening wolves of the Revolution. He, therefore, made it appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the assassins of the Rue Lepelletier threw their bombs purely "on speculation"—just for the chance of making a convulsion in France which might in its turn bring about a convulsion in Europe, which, in its turn again, might bring about a revolution in Italy. Whether the arguments of the *Procureur-Général* will be accepted by the world at large as readily as by the Imperial Court may, perhaps, be doubted. But there can be no question that another point which the *Procureur-Général* tried to make will produce an effect upon which he can hardly have calculated. His *Acte d'Accusation* was drawn up before the recent debate in the English Parliament, and the fall of Lord PALMERSTON had opened the eyes of Imperial France to the danger of the attempt made by the satellites of NAPOLEON to saddle England with the responsibility of nourishing and fostering the designs of the party of the poignard and the infernal machine. It was prepared, doubtless, in full reliance upon the overwhelming effect which the "addresses of the Army," and the diplomatics of MORNY, &c., PERSIGNY and WALEWSKI, were to produce in England—and it therefore recites of each of the accused in succession that his "usual residence was in England." The design of this phraseology is sufficiently apparent—nor has it escaped the attention of the English press, excited to all the watchfulness of irritated pride by undeserved accusations. The *Times*, on the 26th ult., devotes an elaborate leader to the refutation of these assertions of the *Procureur-Général*. From the *Acte* itself the *Times* triumphantly demonstrates that ORSINI, far from "residing usually in England," has passed in England only a part of two years of his life; that PIERRI, out of a career of twenty-four years of expatriation, has passed thirteen in France, several of them in the French military service, six in Algiers and Italy, and rather less than five in England—that RUDIO is not traced to England till the year 1856—and that GOMEZ left the French service in 1855, was condemned to six months' imprisonment at Marseilles in December of that year, and could therefore hardly have reached England before June, 1856.

The *Times* goes on to show that the statements of the *Acte d'Accusation* stultify at every step the allegation that murderous designs of a revolutionary character can be prosecuted in England more successfully than on the Continent, and that PIERRI and RUDIO in fact made frequent attempts on the night of the attempt to push into the passage at the Opera House reserved for the Imperial entrance, without exciting the suspicion of the French police, who swarmed about the place.

These are questions which invite no particular discussion on this side of the water, but it is impossible for us not to see in the charges of the French *Acte d'Accusation*, and in the temper of the English replies to them, another and most important indication of the serious consequences which may eventually flow from the frightful blunders committed by the Imperial agents during the last two months.

The Finality of the Derby Ministry.

The *Canada* brings us the names of the new British Ministry, as finally formed and published in the London journals of Feb. 26. They do not differ materially from the list reported by the telegraph, with the single and not unimportant exception that the name of Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, turns out to have been substituted for that of Lord STANLEY. We were not a little surprised that Lord STANLEY of Alderley, a veteran Whig, Red-Tapist and a member of Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry, should have accepted office under the Tory chief, but had taken the fact as an indication that Lord DERBY might be more successful in his appeals to the subordinates among the aristocratic liberals than in his advances towards the leaders. For parties are now almost as much disorganized in England as they are in this country, and a Stanley of Alderley might well rush in where an Earl Grey would haughtily refuse to tread.

Lord STANLEY, the son and heir of the Earl of DERBY, is a very different person. Though still a young man he has achieved a considerable position in England, although he has won for himself the reputation of a fatiguingly instructive lecturer, and of a gentlemanly moralist, rather than that of a brilliant politician and a progressive statesman. Nevertheless, the accession of Lord STANLEY to his father's cabinet, is hardly less astonishing than would have been the advent of his namesake of Alderley. For he is an ambitious man, of avowedly liberal proclivities, and he must be well aware that he is, in a measure, compromising his future by allying himself to a government so exclusively Conservative. It was even rumored, in London, in the outset of the crisis, that he had positively declined to take a place in the Cabinet, on the ground that it would be well for his father to avoid the appearance of that "familism" which was the secret canker of the Palmerston Administration; and that the Governor-Generalship of India was reserved for him, in the event of Lord CANNING'S resignation. He has taken the place of Colonial Secretary, and stands at the head of the young men of the Cabinet, who are neither numerous nor of formidable repute. The best known of their number is the Earl of CARNARVON, a pink and white young peer of great wealth and elaborate education. Lord HARDINGE, the son of the veteran soldier, who died two years ago almost in the presence of the Queen, takes his place as Under-Secretary at War; and Mr. ROBERT LOWE, who visited this country in company with Mr. DELANE of the *Times*, is preceded in the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, by the young Earl of DONOUGHMORE, an Irish nobleman of considerable dash and spirit.

The elevation of Sir FREDERIC THESIGER to the woolsack seems to be generally accepted by all parties as a tribute due to his conspicuous abilities, and deserved by a succession of unkindly rebuffs at the hands of the fickle goddess of political fortune. He takes the title of Lord WOODSTOCK. Upon the restoration of the decorative Earl of EGLINTON to his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland no comments are made. That great office has practically become of late years an ornamental appendage to the Crown; and Lord EGLINTON filled it under the previous rule of Lord DERBY, with an *éclat* and popularity which will divert much attention from the fact that he replaces in Lord CARLISLE one of the most sterling and estimable of English statesmen.

The judgments passed by the English Press upon the new Cabinet as definitely constituted do not vary materially from the estimate of their capacity already made in these columns, but the journals brought by the *Canada* contain interesting indications both of the severity of the lesson administered to Lord PALMERSTON, and of the awakening of opposition to his successors. It is generally conceded that Lord PALMERSTON behaved in the House on the night of his defeat in a very discreditable manner, that he fell into a violent rage, used language which subjected him to frequent calls to "Order," and manifested, in short, the temper of a man who felt himself to be thoroughly beaten. On the other hand, it is at once pleasing and instructive to the student of human nature to observe that the London *Times*, after holding its tongue with great dignity and decorum on the question of the English subjects seized and imprisoned by the Neapolitan Government for the crime of acting as engineers on board of the Sardinian steamer *Cagliari* during the incumbency of Lord PALMERSTON, opens fire upon the matter in its issue of Feb. 26, and administers a strong anticipative dose of the "*Civis-Britannicus*" doctrine to the incoming Cabinet. "It is reasonable to suppose," says the *Times*, "that Lord CLARENDON has not lost sight of the question, but there may have been considerable difficulty in ascertaining the facts." This is what the French Police would call a friendly warning to Lord MALMESBURY that, if he does not immediately take hold of the business with an effectual fury of indignant patriotism, the *Times* will be highly indisposed to regard it as a "reasonable supposition" that he has "not lost sight of the question." Meanwhile, one of the unhappy men most deeply concerned has been suffered to go mad under the pressure of confinement in a Neapolitan dungeon, while Lord CLARENDON has been struggling with the "difficulty of ascertaining the facts," which occurred about six months ago.

STATE FINANCES.—The *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial upon the deplorable condition of the State Finances, shows that the debt is constantly increasing, while the Canal revenues, from which it is to be paid, are steadily diminishing. The completion of the canals, it urges, will require heavy additional taxation. After thus setting forth the necessity for immediate and vigorous legislation, it says:

"The immediate embarrassments pressing upon the State are of the most urgent description. *Very naturally the Democratic State officers do not choose to submit any recommendations looking towards financial relief*, and their silence is a significant appeal to those who have dragged the canals to the verge of bankruptcy."

This broaches a new theory of Government! The Republicans were turned out of office last year because they had mismanaged the finances of the State, and Democrats were put in their places because they promised to bring back matters to a sound and healthy basis, and relieve the embarrassments of the State. But now that they are in office, they "very naturally" do not choose to do any such thing, and fall back upon the policy of "silently appealing" to the minority for relief! This will hardly do. The people expect something more than "silence" from the State Administration. They cannot leave the State finances in their present disgraceful position, without bringing upon themselves far greater odium than rested upon the party which they have superseded. They must do something to provide for completing the canals and paying the public debt.

The Slave-Trade Project.

Our readers are aware that movements have been for some time on foot in the extreme Southern States for a restoration of the African slave trade. One branch of the Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the importation of *free blacks* as apprentices for *fifteen* years. The *Delta*—the only paper in New-Orleans which has openly advocated the reopening of the slave-trade—frankly welcomes this movement as the first step towards the consummation of the policy which it supports.

But it will be seen by extracts which we publish in another column, that the *Delta* stands alone in this matter, and that the scheme is treated with just indignation by the other journals which more fairly represent the popular feeling of the City and State. They denounce it in all its forms. If the project is what it pretends to be—one merely for the importation of free black apprentices—it is resisted as tending to flood the State with a class of population from which it already suffers very great inconveniences—free, ignorant and degraded negroes. If, on the other hand, it is designed as a mere evasion of the laws of the country, and these blacks are to be held perpetually as slaves, it is denounced by these journals as a false, discreditable and unworthy policy.

We have very little doubt that these journals represent the public sentiment of Louisiana, and of the South generally. There is no general desire in any of the Southern States for a restoration of the slave-trade. The only parties whose pecuniary interests would be promoted by it would be the comparatively few directly concerned in the traffic; the great mass of the Southern people would suffer from it serious injury. It might suit the purposes of a few heavy cotton planters to increase the supply, and so diminish the price, of labor. But the great body of the people in the Southern States are interested in maintaining the price of slaves; and this is especially true of all the Northern slaveholding States. A fall in the price of slaves would inflict serious pecuniary injury upon all but the cotton-growing States; and any policy which proposes any considerable increase in the aggregate number of slaves would be earnestly resisted by them, even if there were no other considerations connected with the subject than those to which we have referred.

But the people of the South cannot desire to increase the aggregate of their black population,—for it would be only an increase of ignorance, brutality, and of all the elements of social danger and disgrace. They have too many of them now. In every Southern State the free blacks are the most dangerous and most dreaded portion of the population; and the policy of the whole South has always been to get rid of them as rapidly as possible. We see no reason to believe that this policy is likely to be reversed.

If there is any lack of labor at the South, it will be supplied from other sources. If it is felt most severely in the extreme Southern States, it will probably be supplied by the transfer of slaves from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. And as the same want comes to be felt in those States, which are mainly agricultural, and admirably adapted to free labor, it will be supplied from the European immigration, or from the Northern labor which that immigration is steadily crowding into new fields. This is the process which is now going on, and it will undoubtedly crowd Slavery further and further South, and ultimately confine it to the tropical regions, where alone it is decidedly profitable even now.

Condition of Mexico.

The *Tribune* persists in thinking a Mexican Protectorate "absurd," and says a protectorate "means precisely a conquest, and nothing else." It does not mean that "precisely," or that at all. Least of all does it bear any resemblance to the conquest effected by our armies under SCOTT and TAYLOR.

The *Tribune's* argument would be good if Mexico were a country capable of maintaining a government for itself. This is notoriously not the case. Yet a government of some sort is a necessity. Anarchy is a condition which cannot be tolerated. A nation in chronic anarchy is an anomaly which neither its people nor its neighbors can long endure. The *Tribune* tacitly admits that such is the situation of Mexico; but thinks it would not pay for us to take charge of her. On this topic, however, a good deal may be said. Her territory is about two-thirds as large as ours. It is rich in all the products of the tropics. Mines of gold and silver abound. Indeed, Mexico is, in this respect, California four or five times repeated. She lies near us—at our door. Unlike California, her chief seaports are on the Atlantic side, though she has excellent harbors on the Pacific also. With the exception of the coast lowlands, the country is eminently salubrious as well as fertile. The climate is delightful.

But with all these natural advantages, Mexico has not advanced a step in thirty years—has retrograded instead—in wealth, industry, commerce and population. Six of her seven millions are black—her people are oppressed and pillaged by continual revolutions, and enterprise has died away. When our troops were there, their permanent occupation of the country was ardently desired by a large portion of the people, who soon learned to look to them for security and protection.

The Mexican revolutions, which follow each other so rapidly, are simple games of robbery, at which military leaders play as they do at cards—and this state of things has continued until the mass of the people despair of security for property or life.

We assume that the great body of the Mexican population would hail an American Protectorate as a welcome escape from unendurable ills; that under such a rule the country would flourish; that our people would carry their characteristic industry and enterprise into every corner of Mexico; that we should make the mines tenfold more productive than those of California; that, in conferring untold benefits upon the down-trodden population, we should open up an immensely valuable trade for ourselves and Europe; and, finally, that by the sure process of Americanization we should pave the way for an eventual union of Mexico with the United States, either as part and parcel of this confederacy, or as a separate nation, instinct with our spirit, and bound to us by ties of mutual advantage. The subject of our relations with that Republic transcends by far, in importance as well as feasibility, that of Cuban annexation. It is a question which places itself above ordinary political topics. Many minds, indeed, are not yet prepared to appreciate its bearings. But the time is not distant, and may be close at hand, when our Government shall be compelled to consider it.

The news published in yesterday's TIMES represents the affairs of that unhappy country to be in the last stage of anarchy, and the anticipated arrival of SANTA ANNA furnishes the only remaining misfortune which could befall her.

The Sumner Court Martial.

Our report of the proceedings of the Court Martial now sitting upon Col. SUMNER at Carlisle Barracks, published in another column, gives a complete view of the difficulty between that officer and Gen. HARNEY.

It appears that, so far as present proceedings are concerned, it arose in November last, at the Fort Leavenworth Court Martial, when Col. SUMNER objected to Gen. HARNEY as a member of the Court Martial by which he was to be tried, on the ground that he was prejudiced against him. Gen. HARNEY, in reply, acknowledged the charge, saying that he "never had any, or very little, respect for Col. SUMNER as a soldier," and adding his opinion that "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War," Col. SUMNER would have been brought to trial. In December Col. SUMNER addressed a note to Gen. HARNEY, which was followed by others from time to time, desiring an explanation upon two points,—1, whether, in his remarks, Gen. HARNEY intended any personal disrespect to him; and 2, whether he charged *him* with having made "improper and *untrue* statements" to the Secretary of War. To none of these notes did Gen. HARNEY vouchsafe an answer, but sent them all to the War Department,—and upon receipt of the note dated at Washington, Feb. 15, inviting him "to any place he might designate," he preferred charges against Col. SUMNER for having challenged him to fight a duel, and afterwards with having upbraided him for refusing.

Our report presents the entire correspondence, and all the facts submitted by the prosecution. In defence, it is urged by Col. SUMNER'S counsel that the letter in question was not a challenge, but merely an invitation to go to some point away from the seat of Government where the correspondence could be renewed. Witnesses were called, yesterday, to prove that this was Col. SUMNER'S *intent* in sending the letter.

As the case stands now, there seems to have been nothing improper in Col. SUMNER'S demand upon Gen. HARNEY. The latter had needlessly used language capable of a construction highly injurious and personally offensive to Col. SUMNER:—and the latter had a perfect right to demand from him an explanation of his meaning and intentions. Gen. HARNEY did not act the part of a soldier or a gentleman in refusing to answer this demand. If he did intend to speak disrespectfully of Col. S., he should have had the courage and the frankness to say so:—if not, common justice required him to disavow such an intent. He sheltered himself under his official position from making any reply, and took a dishonorable advantage of the technicalities of the law to inflict punishment upon Col. S. for having *asked* an explanation at his hands.

Whatever may be the result of the Court-Martial, the whole proceeding cannot fail very seriously to damage Gen. HARNEY'S position, both with the Army and the country at large.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON DISUNION.—We copy an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, headed "The Disunion Cry," which deserves attention both from its sensible character, and from the position which that paper occupies as an authoritative exponent of Southern opinion. That the *Enquirer* utters the sentiment, on this topic, of the great mass of Southern men, we do not doubt. That section may well be supposed, like our own, to have its ultraists and extremists—classes which, though forward and loud, are of limited influence. An extreme position on sectional questions is resorted to for purposes of notoriety; and notoriety is apt to be mistaken by distant observers for popularity.

The South has had many more creditable occasions for secession than the one now offered by the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution. But we must not attribute to the great body of our Southern fellow-citizens the intemperate counsels of fanatical fire-eaters.

A FEARFUL PROSPECT.—It is announced that there are *twenty-three* speeches yet to be made in the Senate on the Kansas question! We don't wonder that the President is anxious to get the whole business out of the way. Nothing would go further than the prospect of such a deluge of talk, to reconcile the country to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution.

Chamber of Commerce.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Thursday evening at Clinton Hall, P. PRIT in the Chair.

The special order was the new location, and the motion to reconsider the resolution approving of the warehousing system. The President of the Mercantile Library Association, in a letter, offered them a suitable room in Clinton Hall, with the use of library maps, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Location.

A memorial to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, prepared by Mr. G. W. BLUNT on the proposed abolition of the Light-House Board or the adoption of certain changes calculated to impair its efficiency, was adopted. The memorial prays that such action will not meet with the sanction of their honorable bodies, as the members of the Light-House Board are persons of high professional knowledge, acting without pay, and rendering much good to the commercial world. The memorial concludes as follows:

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully ask of your honorable bodies not to pass any law which may impair the efficiency and utility of the present Light-House Board.

The memorial was accepted and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. CALEB BARSTOW, MATTHEW MAURY and J. D. JONES.

A motion to increase the dues from $5 to $10 was made, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The Case of Marcus Cicero Stanley—Further Testimony Before the Recorder.

The charge made, on the 6th of March, by MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, against the men named MIDDLETON and MACCARTHY, on two counts, the first charging them with a conspiracy to kill the said STANLEY, and the second with an assault and battery on him, at DELMONICO'S, was brought before Recorder BARNARD, at his Chambers, yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. STANLEY was not present, and could not be found, whereupon an attachment was issued for him for contempt of Court. Shortly after 1 o'clock he made his appearance, unattended by counsel. On his personal application the case of contempt was postponed till to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the adjourned case, in which, on the complaint of HOTCHKISS, he is the defendant—the charge against him being that he is a lottery policy dealer, at the same time that he is black-mailing other lottery policy dealers, under threat of exposing them to the Mayor, was then resumed.

Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared for the prosecution. Mr. STANLEY had no counsel. Preliminary to any examination, Mr. STANLEY said that he knew nothing in connection with the affidavit he had made, more than he was told by other parties.

Ex-Recorder Smith—(In cross-examination)—What is your name?

Witness—(To Recorder BARNARD)—Am I compelled to answer questions?

Recorder—You can only decline to answer when the reply would tend to degrade you, or to lead to a criminal prosecution against you.

Ex-Recorder Smith—What is your name?

Witness—Marcus Cicero Stanley.

Q.—Did you ever bear any other name? Were you ever known by any other name? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Were you ever known by the name of Charles Stanley? A.—Never, to my knowledge. (To Recorder BARNARD)—The Reporters are here; this cross-examination is only for the public Press to gratify the morbid taste of my enemies.

Ex-Recorder Smith remarked that when he had concluded his examination, he should so thoroughly have impeached Mr. Stanley as to destroy his credit altogether.

Q.—Did you ever go by the name of Shaw? A.—Never, to my knowledge; I may have been called devil, for what I know.

Q.—Were you ever known by the name of Charles Seymour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I entered the United States Army under that name.

Q.—When? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Where? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In North Carolina.

Q.—Where, in that State? A.—In the town of Newbern.

Q.—In what year? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I do not know—between thirty-five and forty, I suppose.

Q.—How old were you when you left North Carolina? A.—I have no idea; I have no means of fixing the date.

Q.—Were you a boy or man? A.—A boy, I guess.

Q.—Was there no record of ages in your father's family? A.—I have never seen one.

Q.—When you left North Carolina did you come to New-York? A.—I think so; I am certain I did.

Q.—How long did you remain here? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you enter into any business here? A.—I did.

Q.—Into what? A.—I went into the Apothecaries' business.

Q.—How long did you remain in that business? A.—Between three and four years.

Q.—Do you remember when you left that business? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where did you then go to? A.—Back to North Carolina.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—From North Carolina where did you go? A. I don't know.

Q.—Did you return to New-York? A.—Of course I did, or I should not be here.

Q.—Do you remember at what time you got back to New-York, after leaving North Carolina? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what business you undertook when you came back to New-York? A.—I do not.

Q.—What did you do for a living? A.—I lived on my money.

Q.—In 1849 do you remember where you were? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember ever being in England? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember a man named Catlin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you charged with stealing by Catlin? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Were you sent to prison in London for stealing? A.—The question is degrading to a gentleman, I refuse to answer it.

It was explained to the witness that he could only refuse to answer on the ground that his reply would degrade himself.

Q.—Were you imprisoned in Newgate for six months, sent there upon a charge of larceny? And were you six weeks on bread and water in solitary confinement, and during that time occasionally on the treadmill?

Witness—(To Recorder BARNARD.)—I ask protection. I have no counsel—cannot I protect myself?

Ex-Recorder Smith—If the defendant had counsel, it would make no difference. He can refuse to answer when his reply would degrade him.

The witness declined to answer the question.

Q.—What business are you in now? A.—In no business.

Q.—How long have you had no business? A.—Since the 23d of January.

Q.—Where are you living now? A.—At No. 635 Broadway.

Q.—At the Lafarge House? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you been publicly rawhided in the Park for seducing a man's wife? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you ever been rawhided at all? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you ever been whipped with anything in the Park? A.—Never.

Q.—Were you ever in Texas? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you know there a man named Charles Botsford? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I refer to the man who robbed the U. S. Mail in Arkansas. Perhaps that may refresh your knowledge. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not board with him at the American Hotel in this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Before Jan. 23, what business were you in, in this City?

Witness declined to answer, on the ground that his reply would subject him to a criminal prosecution.

Q.—Are you engaged in the receipt of money at the present time from any purpose whatever connected with the sale of lottery tickets in Baltimore, or elsewhere? A.—I am not in the receipt of any money for any lottery in the State of New-York.

Q.—Are you engaged or are you in receipt of any money from any source connected in any manner with any lotteries here or elsewhere? A.—My answer is that I am not in the receipt of any money growing out of the sale of any tickets in any lottery conducted or carried on in the State of New-York; further I decline to answer on the ground than an answer might lead me into another criminal prosecution.

Q.—Are there two women now living in this City with whom you have lived as their husband, and had children by them? A.—There may have been half a dozen, for what I know; I might ask you the same question.

Ex-Recorder Smith—I could answer it very readily.

Q.—Have you been engaged in any lawful, legitimate business for the last fifteen years? A.—I have reported for the *Police Gazette* for several years.

Q.—When did you cease to report? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—When did you cease to report? A.—I don't know.

Q.—For the last eight or ten years, have you received any money from persons who have been engaged in the lottery and policy business, for the purpose, as you pretended, of protecting them from the authorities? A.—Yes, Sir; but not for protecting them from the authorities, but from those who would black-mail them.

Q.—Did you not say you would protect them from the authorities? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—From how many persons did you obtain that money? A.—I cannot say—some four or five. Do you want names? I have received more money from Ben Wood, Mayor Wood's brother, than any man in particular.

Mr. B. Wood (from among the audience)—That man is swearing false.

Recorder—Never mind, Mr. Wood; we'll put you on the stand next.

Witness—He paid me $1,000 a year, he paid me at one time $200 a month.

Q.—You stated in your affidavit that Middleton, in collusion with McCarthy, conspired to take your life? A.—I was told so; I was told that $3,000 had been offered to take my life, and $300 to break my nose.

Q.—Do you know a man named Thompson? A.—I was introduced to him the other day by a man named Briggs.

Q.—You say you never had conversation with him till ten days ago? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Within how many years have you received money from Benjamin Wood? A.—Within the last three years; not from him personally, but I made the arrangement with him, and I got the money; I got no money from him personally for five years, and I do not say he has been in the policy business for that long; I think he is too smart for that.

The further hearing of the case was here adjourned to Thursday next, at 11 P. M.

City Items.

The Harbor Police, which have been interrupted in their operations by the ice, will put their boats in use to-night, and probably continue without any further obstruction. The force consists of 26 men, who have done patrol duty along the piers of the North and East Rivers, half the number being on duty at a time. It requires the whole number to man the five boats. Four of the boats will be on duty through the night, and one in the day time. They complain that not over one in every four of the gas-lights along the docks is lighted, which renders it the more difficult to detect thieving operations upon and around the piers. They have comfortable apartments in the building at the corner of Whitehall and State streets. The whole will be given up to them after the first of May.

The Baptist *Recorder* gives the following as the statistics of the baptisms in the Churches of this City and the vicinity, during February: First Church, 25; Laight-street, 20; Stanton-street, 11; South, 11; Pilgrim, 20; Sixteenth-street, 15; Norfolk-street, 25; First Brooklyn, 22; Bethesda, 3; Mariners, 79, two months; Central Park, 12; Atlantic-street, 10; Pierpont-street, 10; First Williamsburg, 12; Washington-avenue, 17; Bushwick avenue, 9; East Brooklyn, 7; Strong-place, 3; First German, New-York in two months, 12; Hoboken, 14; Jersey City, 7 Orange, 10; North Orange, 19.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Society will be held on the 17th instant, for the purpose of considering the report of a Committee, recently presented, in favor of discontinuing the school of the Society, after the August quarter, to establish in its stead a school for the instruction of mechanics and others in the arts and sciences. The number of scholars in the old school has diminished rapidly for several years past.

The armed police force sent Thursday night to Staten Island, to protect the old Quarantine buildings against the threatened attacks of an incendiary mob returned to the City yesterday morning. No occasion occurred during the night for their services. They will not return to the Island again until another special requisition is made for their attendance.

The steamship *New-York* sails to-day for Glasgow, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, for Liverpool.

The steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. PARISH, will leave for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond at the usual hour this afternoon, (3 o'clock,) from Pier No. 13 North River.

The New-York *Churchman* is to be published as a daily paper. This will be the first instance of a daily religious journal, in this country, at least.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE fell last week in the street, and so severely bruised his ankle as to prevent him from walking. He continues, however, his public duties, as usual.

FREDERICK LOMAX and JANET HAMILTON, of Canada, the parties lately to a seduction suit in this City, were on Thursday married by Alderman WILMOT.

CALEB O. HALSTED, Esq., of the Manhattan Bank, is suffering from a broken arm.

Mrs. LUCY STONE (BLACKWELL) was obliged to forego her lebture to the people of Jersey City on Thursday night, owing to a sudden attack of pleurisy. She drove into town near night, although for several days she had been unwell; but her illness increasing, was obliged to go home again immediately.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, to receive reports of Committees.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the general subject of salaries, reported in favor of fixing the pay of Special Deputy Collectors of Taxes at $3 per day, for one hundred days. Also, that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the matter of altering and equalizing, if necessary, the salaries of any and all the employees of the city, whose salaries are not fixed by the charter, so as to have the same conform to some equitable standard. Also, that all resolutions passed since the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, having for their object an increase of salary be rescinded. The report was adopted.

The Law Committee reported in favor of appointing the following-named gentlemen as Commissioners of Deeds, to date from Jan. 1, 1857: H. B. Hubbard, J. D. B. Collier, J. W. Taylor, Thomas C. Bowen, J. H. Fennigan, S. H. Crowell, C. B. Thornton, R. S. Jaggard, T. C. Cullicot, A. D. Williams, David Parmenter, J. S. Applegate, Wm. Lamanly, H. C. Marvin, J. S. Morgan, E. M. King, John Hess, Demas Strong, Seth B. Cole, Samuel Irons, Samuel K. Boyd, Richard Bradley, Isaac C. Tounley, B. M. Case. Adopted.

The Counselor of the Board presented an amendment to the ordinances, requiring Intelligence office keepers to take out a license, and pay annually therefor the sum of $20, and in default rendering them liable to pay a fine of $25 per day. Adopted.

The subject of Ferry and Water Rights was, on motion of Alderman SCHOLS, referred to the Water Committee.

The Assessment Committee reported that the late Counsellor to the Corporation, Mr. F. Waring, Esq., had collected an assessment from Matt. Bedell, amounting to $463 25 for grading and paving Washington-avenue, and never paid the same over to the City. On motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, the Committee was directed to commence proceedings against Mr. Warring to recover the amount.

By resolution of Alderman SCHOLS, the Collector of Taxes was directed to report at the next meeting all of the errors made by Assessors during the last year and the amount of property involved.

The Committee on Grading and Paving Streets, to whom was referred a petition, signed by J. J. Johnson and others, asking the Common Council to unite in an application to the Legislature for the passage of an act to close and discontinue all that portion of River-street lying eastward of Broadway, and to reduce the width of that portion of the street lying westward from Broadway, reported that, in their opinion, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make the improvement as contemplated by the act of April 3, 1848, which requires the street to laid out 150 feet wide, with a canal 50 feet wide in the centre, at least, the Committee say, the improvement would be very expensive; that the canal would necessarily have to be used as a sewer for the drainage of 2,500 acres, and that this would be a great nuisance. In this they say, the Sewer Commissioners agree with them: that the portion east from Broadway, under the act of 1856 is subject to the same objections, and would be more expensive, as in some cases it would destroy whole blocks of lots and buildings, and render them almost valueless. In view of all the facts, the Committee report in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and offer the following:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby invite JEROMUS J. JOHNSON and others to join in an application to the Legislature for such an alteration of said River-street as to straighten the lines and reduce the width thereof from Broadway westward to Rutledge-street, from 150 to 80 feet in width, and to make the streets intersecting the same to conform to such alteration.

The report, on motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, was ordered printed in the Corporation papers, and was made the special order for one week from next Monday evening.

The Disunion Cry.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 11.

For the past twelve months, it has been the constant occupation of the extremist press to urge the necessity of immediate disunion, or preparation for some impending crisis which will call for such a *dernier resort*. *But these croakers are too well known to excite any real apprehension among Union-loving men, North or South.* The fact is, that the and Simon Pure disunionists *per se* constitute but *a small squad of the so-called extremists*. The main body is composed of malcontents with the present organization of the Democratic Party, who are ready to seize on any topic which offers opportunity for agitation, and thus promise to throw the party into *pi* and create the necessity for a new arrangement of its personnel which may suffice to elevate some discontented gentleman in the scale of political importance. Experience has already demonstrated that some of our politicians, who continually preach the doctrine that Southern rights are endangered by the continuance of the Union, are not adverse to a covert league with Abolitionism itself, if such a league will guarantee themselves an increased share of power and patronage.

But whether corruption or fanaticism constitutes the primal element of destructionist organization, the organization is, itself, too weak to offer an uncovered front on the field of popular contest. It resorts to all the indefinite outlines and vague uncertainties of a phantasmagoria. To this day the public is uninformed as to the nature or the extent of the impending danger of disunion so frequently and positively asserted, of late, in mere generalities. This species of operation has its advantages, so far as the partial success of its promoters are concerned. The conservative men of the country, sound to the core on the doctrine of State-rights for the sake of the Union, and the Union for the sake of State-rights—honest and brave though they are—are yet only men, after all; and like all men, they may occasionally be hoaxed by false reports, and startled by needless apprehensions. More than that, they may be deceived temporarily, into fighting shadows, by intriguers whose interest it is to divert their attention from the substantial issues which demand public attention.

Thus it is that a few organs of the conservative Press have lately exhibited symptoms of apprehension for the safety of the Union. *Whispers are circulated to the effect that something of concealed importance is now in paocess of concoction among members of Congress, which threatens a speedy outburst of sectional contention.* Let us not be deceived. Members of Congress are not possessed of an exclusive privilege either to read the signs of the times, or to control the tendency of events. They may do much to obstruct, and more to assist, certain popular movements. But there are some things in our political world which are far beyond their reach. *It requires the warmth of sovereignty itself to hatch disunion, and not one sovereign voice has ever yet pronounced in favor of dissolution.* Newspaper correspondents may discover mares' nests—honorable members may shrug their shoulders and wear mysterious faces—violent demagogues may raise a loud cry of false alarm—all this and more may become matter of daily recurrence, and *yet the Union will remain safe in the hands of its proper guardians, the people of the States.*

The treasure of the Union and the treasure of State Rights are both intrusted to their keeping. There is no danger of their being lulled into a false security. When they are called upon to prepare for the worst—to face disunion itself for the sake of State's Rights—their answer will be, "We are already prepared." Especially is it unnecessary to excite the people of Virginia by repeated clamors to prepare for war in the midst of peace. Strong and self-reliant, our old Commonwealth can wear in safety the bonds of sisterly affection in common with all the States of this Confederacy. She is no pigmy to be chafed by the gentle bond of love and Union, and no power on earth is strong enough to convert this chain of voluntary Union into the shackles of tyranny, even in her moments of deepest tranquility. No overwrought excitement—no defiant attitude towards the members of the Confederacy, is necessary to maintain the dignity, the honor and the sovereignty of Virginia.

And no imaginary danger will suffice to diminish, by one jot or tittle, her loyalty to the Union, to which she has given so much, for which she has endured so much, and by which she has gained more than she has given, more than she has suffered.

There is no present danger of disunion, simply because there is no proximate cause for disunion. Conservative Democrats need only prepare to defeat an attempt against their party organization. This is the only danger which can possibly result from all the intrigues and clamors which affect to assume the form of a movement for a dissolution of the Union.

IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Lieutenant MAURY respecting a plan for computing the force of the wind, by which the latter gentleman thinks it probable that the liability to disasters on our Northern lakes may be obviated to a considerable extent. He says that Professor BAYS BALLAT, of Holland, claims to have discovered a proportional relation between the force of the wind and the difference of simultaneous barometric pressures at certain stations, by means of which he has succeeded in deducing rules for calculating each morning the maximum force of the wind during the ensuing day. Prof. B. asserts that this system has been observed by him in Holland, and during five years the force of the wind has in no instance exceeded what his calculations indicated. To outward-bound vessels on the lakes this would be of the highest advantage, as it would enable them to predict in the morning whether they would be safe during the day in case they put to sea. They could also tell the safest hour during the day for setting sail.—*Washington Star.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Lips.—Use the only genuine CAMPHOR ICE which is manufactured by the sole proprietor. All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. Depôt No. 158 Bowery.

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters, No. 336 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers, and Rubbers are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at
J. B. MILLER'S
Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 336 Bowery.

☞ The Espenscheid Hat—For the present Spring has, as usual, been indorsed by gentlemen of taste and fashion. Price $3 50. These Hats are guaranteed to be superior to any for which $4 is demanded in Broadway.
ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Superior Ready-Made Shirts—
In all sizes, warranted to fit.
Also, three-ply collars, and new styles of scarfs, wholesale or retail,
IRA PERECO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of Bandage skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Have You Seen the Turk?—If not, call and get a bottle of Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic at 25 cents. It imparts to the hair a beautiful, glossy and curling appearance. To be had only at CAMPBELL'S Drug and Chemical Store, corner 8th av. and 28th-st., west side.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box—black or brown—best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists in the United States. Also Infallible Onguent and Floralia. Beautiful articles for the toilet and growth of the hair.

☞ Dr. Hunting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
F. L. FARMERTON, Sole Agent,
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Samuel Campbell, Druggist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st, west side.—Personal attendance at all hours. Medicines sold at this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine.

☞ Spring, 1858.—LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ To begin right and choose the proper pursuit—Is the all-important fact for the young. FOWLER & WELLS give advice at their Phrenological rooms daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEGGAT—CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church on 5th av., by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., ANDREW WALTER LEGGAT to Miss JANE ELIZA, daughter of Joseph H. Cunningham, Esq., all of this City.

BRANDIGEE—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., of Fishkill, HENRY J. BRANDIGEE, to SARAH KIP, daughter of the late Rev. John E. Miller.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10 after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON, printer, aged 51 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Clay Festival Association are requested to meet at the Monument House, Union square, this day, (Saturday,) March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, to attend the funeral of their late associate, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON deceased. By order ERASTUS BROOKS, President.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Secretary.

FERMOY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, DE ROCHE FERMOY, aged 72 years.

His friends, and those of his sons-in-law S. B. Reynal and B. Den Bernard, and those of his brother-in-law, L. Du Barceau, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this morning, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, at St. Vincent de Paul Church, Canal-st., without further invitation.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 12, of disease of the heart, Mr. WM H. WILCOX, aged 35 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Chas. C. Wilcox, No. 8 Renwick st., on Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

FENN.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, HOBART FENN, aged 38 years.

His remains will be conveyed to New-Haven for interment.

BOWKER.—In this City, on Friday, March 12, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, SUSAN E BOWKER, wife of G. G. Bowker.

The relatives and friends, likewise the members of Mercantile Lodge are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 177 Laurens-st., on Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 11, THEODORE M. JAUNCEY, of the firm of Jauncey & Co., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Macdougal-st., to St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, March 13.

VANDERHOEF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, IDA H., eldest daughter of Thos. H. and A. Jane Vanderhoef aged 6 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCULLAGH.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 11, JOHN MCCULLAGH, late of Memphis, Tenn., aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 North 2d st., Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Thursday morning, March 11, JULIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Samuel S. and Julia M. Seymour, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

"And now she lies with folded hands
In an untroubled sleep;
With tearless eyes and peaceful heart,
Where none shall make her weep."

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, at New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at the Darien depôt.

SCHUYLER.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 12, ROBERT EDWARDS, son of J. Rutson and Susanna E. Schuyler, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 101 Warren st., on Saturday, March 13, at 2 o'clock.

WOODWORTH.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening, March 11, at the residence of her father, Rev. Chas A. Goodrich, Mrs. SARAH UPSON WOODWORTH, wife of Rev. Wm. W. Woodworth, of Waterbury, Conn., in the 38th year of her age.

BARNEY.—At Mauch Chunk, Penn., on Thursday, March 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BARNEY, wife of Nathan Barney, and eldest daughter of James Wotherspoon, of New-York.

Funeral on Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 20, Abingdon place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for all diseases arising from great Impurities of the BLOOD, &c., &c.

SCROFULA, KING'S EVIL, CANCER, FEVER SORES, OLD ULCERS, &c.

RHEUMATISM, whether Inflammatory, Mercurial or Chronic, is sure to yield to this powerful yet mild and safe medicine.

NEURALGIA of the most painful kind, also GOUT, PARALYSIS, and ERYSIPELAS are most certainly cured by the LIFE BALSAM.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM will effectually cure FISTULA, PILES, KIDNEYS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, and desperate cases of DYSPEPSIA and CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

SALT RHEUM of the most torturing nature is invariably cured by it if taken according to the directions.

PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the face, also Yellowness of the Skin, when caused by a disordered system, yield to the all-powerful influence of this great conqueror of disease. It is also certain in SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE, HANDS AND BODY.

MERCURIAL DISEASES, NODES, SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS, even where they are distorted and drawn out of place, and have existed for years, have been perfectly cured and restored to their natural state in hundreds of cases, where everything else had failed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In all those afflicting complaints incident to women, young or old, THE LIFE BALSAM has proven the greatest blessing yet known.

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAM has cured some of the (apparently) most hopeless cases of ASTHMA and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, such as PAIN in the BREAST and SIDE, COUGH SPITTING and RAISING BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS, DEBILITY and extreme prostration. Also, DROPSY, FLATULENCY and similar diseases.

THE LIFE BALSAM is the best known remedy for Syphilis or Secret Disease, Primary or Secondary: and in IMPOTENCY, whether arising from early indiscretions, abuse, or other causes it is the sufferer's surest friend.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mrs C GORE, No. 522 6th-av., of SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL. The Ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck, until the windpipe was exposed. Cured Mrs. Gore also of Dyspepsia.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, No. 32 Grove-st. and No. 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mrs BURTON, No. 31 King st., of SCROFULA of the Neck, Head and Arms. The Ulcers had destroyed the flesh to the bones, pieces of which were discharged.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WILLET JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, of deep and terrible Ulcers on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save life.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. BELLY, 13th Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. MCCLAREN, whose store is No. 28 Reade st., of an ULCER covering the entire leg, from knee to instep, the flesh rotting to the bone.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss BOWERS, corner 131st-st. and 4th-av., of a terrible case of SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS and PIMPLES which had entirely destroyed her hair, and so disfigured her she could not appear in public for years. She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured H. F. GARDNER of CANCER, as shown and sworn to before his Honor Mayor Westervelt, after the Cancer had destroyed his nose.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES MCKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured J. MCCARTHY, late of No. 65 Avenue D, of DYSPEPSIA, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS and RHEUMATISM, &c., after he had been reduced to the lowest extremity, and thought by all to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. JACOBS, No. 5 Market-st., of several large malignant ULCERS, which nothing else could reach.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. HOLLY, dock-master, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific ULCER, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ALEX. DEARBORN, No. 95 Third-av., of severe INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, COUGH, PAIN in the BREAST and SIDE, after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured E. J. WEBB, Esq., the architect, No. 304 Broadway, of RHEUMATISM of eight months duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. Webb was 80 years old when this cure was effected.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured NAPOLEON B. FRENNERE, No. 263 Avenue A, of a terrible case of CANCER, which had assumed the nature of CANCER, and resisted all attempts to cure it.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE AND PULMONIC BALSAMS cured JOS. H. GODWIN, (whose office is at No. 110 Elizabeth-st.,) of CONSUMPTION, COUGH, PAIN in the SIDE and BREAST, SWEATS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, NIGHT SWEATS, after he had been years afflicted, reduced to the last stage of weakness and pronounced past recovery by physicians.

HYATT'S PULMONIC LIFE BALSAM cured J. B. DAVIDSON, (the celebrated and well-known fire-proof safe-maker, of Albany, for whom ERASTUS CORNING is agent,) of CONSUMPTION, after the ablest physicians of the State and this City had examined and pronounced his lungs nearly destroyed, and his death inevitable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 188 3d-av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

POST-OFFIC

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 199 East 14th st., near the 1st av.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 28th st. between the 2d and 3d avs, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No 263 Broome st., in the Candy Store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, box 471 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking the charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 13 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH WOmen, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a professed cook, an infant's nurse, and a nice colored chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Mad'son-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good laundress. Call at No. 249 26th st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house. Would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Cranaville, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROTestant, of any nation, provided she can speak English, of good principles, good temper, and some knowledge of music. Apply for the next ten days at No. 238 West 20th-st., until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TRAVEL FOR A Varnish House. He must have experience in this business and be well recommended. Only such need apply at No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE AS cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Those having good references may call at No. 15 West 18th-st.

A MANUSCRIPT WANTED.—A LADY, WHO IS a phonographer, or who can write rapidly from dictation, will find permanent employment by addressing A. O. Z., at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location between 8th and 16th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address H. L. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board, a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen of respectability may obtain rooms, with or without partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, in the house of a private family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 4,663, N. Y. Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family in New York, for a gentleman, his wife, and child two years' old. Address, for three days, D. W., *Times* Office, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—GENTLEMEN of standing and responsibility, wishing for a first-class home, can be accommodated with a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with bath and closets attached. Breakfast if desired. Apply at No 19 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms, in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Pillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BOARD in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. The second floor, with all the conveniences, and private table required. Address J. E. M., No. 149 10th-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse-power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut-off, a band fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly-wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is very neat and clean in his person and habits; has been employed with some of the best families in the neighborhood of 5th-av.; has the very best references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country; is not afraid of work. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, first floor, front room, or at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note addressed to J. H., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A LAW STUDENT IN JERSEY CITY, immediately, who writes a good plain hand, does not chew, smoke, drink, or go out nights, but is willing to work hard, be industrious, steady and determined to be something, and can give unexceptionable references. Such a one will find a home and a good situation for a student, by addressing Box No. 319 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. [City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, honesty and habits. Address C. F., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; be an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 24, one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 127 Greenwich-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; is a thoroughbred farmer; understands all kinds of farm work, and the management of horses and cattle of all kinds; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. No one need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business; three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30, first good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $250 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens april 16. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the piano, $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss EANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., Box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, gives special instruction to prepare gentlemen practically for head book-keepers. Applicants may secure private seats this day at only $10 for the full course. Four seats vacant for Monday.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER.—"St. Joseph's Convenation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 418 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 144 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTability desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.

TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.—
Ladies' Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains
Keys and Bows, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale wholesale and retail, very low, by
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., 1 flight up.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:
No. 194 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 182 East 19th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No. 295 2d-av., English basement. Rent $900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—That eligible property, No. 76 John-st., running through to and connecting with Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Platt-st., forming one store: five floors of about 160x25 feet each; excellent basement; has the modern improvements; is well adapted for any large business, storage warehouse, &c., &c., having entrances on both John and Platt sts. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, or the lease will be sold, with all its valuable privileges, on reasonable terms. Lease has fifteen years to run, and privilege of renewal. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st., PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE four-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 132 Nassau-st.

N.B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH basement and sub cellar, No. 20 John-st., New York. The lofts will be cut into offices, if desired, and other changes made to suit tenants. Also, to let, in Brooklyn, the 3-story brick dwelling house No. 54 Pacific st., third house east from Henry st., three minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Bowery sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAMpower, at No. 13 Mercer-st.
Rooms for drill and meetings at No. 600 Broadway.
Also a neat cottage, with grounds beautifully laid out, at Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT.
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, grubbery, &c. Late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased as a low price. Apply to R. W. BOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business. Also, the second floor of Nos. 48 and 50, and the third and fourth floors of No. 48 Cortlandt-st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired, in a healty location and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 213 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D. DORITY, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

STORE TO LET—ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER of Bowery and Bond-st; 26 feet front; a first-rate stand for the dry goods business, or any other. Also, the dwelling part No. 86 Bond-st., three floors and attic, 15 rooms, in the best order. Apply at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 28th st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $760. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALTSED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The newly erected first class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 383 CLINTON-ST. BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three first-class houses No. 83 Montague-place, No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, front of Baltic st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—TO BOOKBINDERS OR PRINTERS—The spacious rooms with steam power, formerly occupied by CHARLES JENKINS Nos. 22 and 24, Frankfort-st. Apply to O. A. LOCKE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 107 Fulton-st., running through to Ann-st. Rent $1,200. Also the third lot of No. 107 Fulton-st. Rent $275. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 121 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 90 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos 205 and 207 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble office, furnished complete, in Maiden lane, for wholesale jewelry business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane, second floor.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD stand for commissioner's business—immediate possession. Address A. B., *Times* office.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRtieth-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. W. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE STORE and basement northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Apply to Wm HURBY, No. 40 West 35th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF HOUSE No. 21 Clinton-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 103 East 27th st., $800.
The 4-story modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st., $500.
The 3-story modern house, No. 143 East 50th-st., $450.
The 3-story house and store No. 747 3d-av., $450.
The 3-story large double house No. 66 Hammond-st., $1,500.
The 4-story house, No. 255 Greene-st., will be put in good order.
The 3-story houses, Nos 294 and 298 West 14th st., $450.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM 15TH APRIL or 1st May to 1st Jan., a 3 story house, in perfect order, with handsome French furniture, in 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the block having wide courtyards on both sides. Terms very reasonable to a private family without small children. Address H. M., Box No. 4,507 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses, having the modern improvements, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the desirable store and house No. 109 6th av., directly opposite Jefferson Market. Also, the factory, 60x40 feet, on 86th-st., north side, about 100 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-square. The extra-sized, first class 3-story dwelling-house, with attics. No. 141 McDougal, corner of 4th st. The house has all the modern improvements. Suitable for a large family. Rent $2,000 per annum. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HOUSE KNOWN as the Office, No. 360 Houston-st., near Broadway, large brick house, 26 feet front, 4 stories, in perfect repair throughout, 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to A. BEEBEE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story and high basement house, with all modern improvements in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Furniture new, of the best kind, made to order, for sale very cheap, in whole or in part. Rent of house, $600. Apply on the premises No. 127 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Seventy-five feet have been added to this building, affording a large number of desirable offices, suited for architects, artists, lawyers, engravers, &c. Every room is heated by steam and faces on a side street. Rents reasonable. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-furnished, first-class house in West 24th-st.; the house is four-story and basement; brown-stone front; 25 feet front, and has all the latest improvements. Apply to JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William-street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY FIRST-street, between 7th and 8th avs.; high basement, 3 stories, with all modern improvements, in good condition. Rent $700. May be seen by calling on Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 12TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to a small family without children; the other part to be occupied by a family of respectability. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 381 Canal-st., a fine show-room, well fitted up, with glass cases and mirrors, and well situated for a millinery, mantilla, boys' clothing, or any other genteel trade.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One room 80x57 feet, with or without power; well lighted, suitable for anything, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts. Apply to SEE & MAPES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Northwalk, Conn. in sight of and but a few rods from the New York and New-Haven Railroad depot. The house is modern built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is sightly, having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber, at Danbury.

AVORY B. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from Chestnut st. depot, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation. In fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LET ON THE YONKERS ROAD—Just above Kingsbridge, in Westchester County—A large double house, with ample room for two families, containing some 23 rooms, and having nine acres of land attached, with fruit and cherries in abundance. It is conveniently situated, being within 1½ miles of three railroad stations, viz.: Tubby Hook or Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad; and Fordham, on the Harlem Railroad. It is convenient for boating and fishing, as the land adjoins the water. Rent $400. Inquire of R. WHITE, No. 169 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 5½ acres choice land tastily laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees, having a front of 300 feet on New-York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extension finished with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage-house, etc. Convenient access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of CHARLES PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ¾ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and cupola on roof, commanding an extensive view of the interior country. A fine spring of water, never failing, furnishes the house throughout. Also supplies the stables. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for sleeping apartments for servants. Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—The residence of the late BENJAMIN S. COLLINS, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchens and servants' rooms. Also, carriage house, stables, ice-house filled, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance. New-Haven Railroad Depot at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms apply to URIAH COPELAND, on the premises, or to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c. and 3½ acres land, comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c. Situated in the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the railroad depot. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 62 Front-st., office, up stairs.

GENEVA.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the village of Geneva, eligibly situated on the banks of Seneca L

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company being taken in payment. The valuable 4 story store and lot No. 42 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 8 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau st

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE, HAVING COST OVER $12,000, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, at 10½ o'clock, precisely. This sale will take place in the premises No 162 West 21st-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., without regard to weather. It comprises a very large and elegant variety of everything to be found in a splendidly furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house, and a deposit required of all purchasers.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF velvet carpets, three full suits solid rosewood and parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte; French music cabinet, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 12 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tea secretary bookcases, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 51 West 36th st., near 5th av. F. NASH will sell at THIS DAY (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, brouze and or-molu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture, in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, &c.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO, will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at Gould's Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY, TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain house or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundreths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREEBY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.

Household Furniture, consisting of Brusse's and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, iron do., tête à-têtes, in hair-cloth, Boston rockers, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, Voltaire and easy chairs, covered in leather, towel-racks, clocks, in all embracing a general assortment.

G. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY G. A. LEAVITT & CO.—WILL SELL ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23 and 24, at 9 o'clock each day, by public auction, at their Rooms, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., one of the most valuable, rare and interesting collections of books ever offered to the American public, being the selections of an eminent book buyer during a period of 40 years. This choice selection, comprising many unique and curious Theological works, offers to the lovers of good and scarce productions an opportunity seldom presented for enriching their libraries.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., by A. H. MULLER, auctioneer, the four-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 355 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the City of New-York; house 25x48 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; now rents for $500, and will, in ordinary times, produce a much larger rent; $2,800 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years from Feb. 15, 1858.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and Second-hand Furniture.

Ingrain, Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and other Carpets,

Oil-cloth, Crockery, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Oil Paintings, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CITY—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on South 5th-st. (Pavonia-place) the 4 desirable 3-story and basement, mastic front, brick houses and lots, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20, well built, in good order; contain gas and water, (gas-fixtures go with the houses) five court yards in front. Will be sold without reserve. Maps, &c., can be had at No 7 Broad st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FE-MALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2¼ P. M.

A. D. GALE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about one thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers. The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the dullness of the season, and must be sold. This sale offers a rare opportunity to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Saturday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., by order of assignee, one large salamander safe, made by S. C. Herring, suitable for jewelers or bankers; also, eight 18-carat gold hunting case levers, and a general assortment of jewelry.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD, BY ORDER OF THE Administrator, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10½ at No. 187 Monroe-st., all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, chairs, sofas, carpets, tables, stoves &c. Also, silver ware, books and clothing. Fuller particulars on Monday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues at the office. Regular sales of stocks and bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.

Great library sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In conformity with article 10 of the act of April 10, 1851, for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan, and Accumulating Fund associations, the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION make the following statement:

Number of shares originally subscribed	916
Number of shares forfeited, canceled and withdrawn	702¾
Number of shares now in force	213¼
Number of shares redeemed	132½
Number of shares unredeemed	80½—213¼

RECEIPTS.

Entrance fees received	$1,841 50
Dues received	131,030 25
Transfer fees received	406 75
Redemption fees received	42 00
Interest received	36,941 39
Fines received	3,160 93
Release of mortgages	33,925 50
Total	$207,348 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on shares withdrawn	$83,859 25
Paid interest withdrawn	4,641 41
Paid shares redeemed	92,224 75
Paid expense account	5,833 20
Real estate	5,881 04
Loss on real estate sold	2,925 26
Bond and mortgage on real estate sold	10,053 55
Insurance and taxes paid for members	1,036 92
Cash in Bank	1,091 94
Total	$207,348 32

City and County of New-York.—On the 25th day of December, 1857, before me came CHARLES CRANE, President, and REUBEN ROSS, Jr., Secretary, both personally known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts as President and Secretary of the said Greenwich Building Association, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof.

JAMES W. FARR, Commissioner of Deeds.

BY S. DRAPER.

$75,000 SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SONS

These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, on 48 miles of which is double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists.

The Capital Stock is	$2,000,000
First-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Second-mortgage Bonds	1,500,000

BY S. DRAPER.

ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ONE HUNDRED SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK, (Genuine.)

On which a dividend has lately been paid. To be sold with power of attorney to collect dividends attached.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,

solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March, inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg on the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE Subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

$6,000 WANTED—AT SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, with or without the services of a competent Engineer to superintend the excavation of Iron Ores in Digby, Nova Scotia. $60,000 of the Stock of the Company will be pledged as security. The property is worth over $1,000,000. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st., (No. 3, 2d floor).

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage on valuable real estate in Brooklyn. First incumbrance. Inquire of MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVI-DEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., (Branch, Brooklyn,) No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA, — SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, Lt. M. MUSKEY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17. The favorite and large steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. FARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA Capt. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FABRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person for or interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding by which he becomes interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 Stone Scows, $500; 3 Canal Boats, $450; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 6 Axes, $6; 2 Picks, $34; 100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $2; 1 400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges, $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Selve, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 1 Stone Dock to Spike on, 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 15 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOEL M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor. } Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st., from Washington-st. to the Hoboken line; Fifth-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow st; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made and to be drawn, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

THOMAS STEPHENS, F. I. A. BOOKE, WM. TUCKER. } Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, EDWARD H. MANN, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, is this day dissolved. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT are alone authorized to settle the business.

JOHN W. TOWT, LOUIS W. TOWT.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER.

I am prepared to carry on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to

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BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
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EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
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ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

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From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
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Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton	
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday.....April 17	Wednesd'y, April 21
North Star.....April 17	Saturday.....May 15	Wednesd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

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N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	April 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

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GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR GLASGOW, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship NEW YORK sails on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Cabin $75; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Apply to ROBT. CRAIG No. 17 Broadway. The last passage of this steamer was made in 11 days 17 hours.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

8¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House in Reference to the Kansas Special Committee.

How the President Takes the Vote of Thursday—Determination of the Republicans—Lecompton in the Senate—Twenty-three Speeches Yet to be Made, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The contest in the House to-day is not claimed as a triumph by either side. The question was upon sustaining the Chair, and involved a delicate point. Three Anti-Lecompton Democrats—GROESBECK, HALL and LAWRENCE, of Ohio—voted against laying the appeal on the table, under a compromise that it would be withdrawn, which HARRIS of Illinois unwisely agreed to.

The President was very much disappointed at the vote of yesterday, and does not deem the work of to-day much better.

BURNS of Ohio voted with the Lecomptonites.

CHAPMAN, DEWART and OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, heretofore Anti Lecompton, voted with the Lecomptonites.

Mr. ENGLISH of Indiana was the first man to-day to propose a compromise. Mr. CLAY said, with an emphasis, that he was opposed to all compromises.

The Republicans are determined to fight Lecompton as long as votes will last, and then to resort to tactics and physical endurance.

Mr. OSS declared last night that if the full House sustained the appeal to-day, he should receive it as a rebuke and resign. This threat undoubtedly affected the action of the House.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a strong speech against Lecompton to-day. It is pronounced to be one of the most powerful and damaging to the Democratic Party, and especially to Mr. CASS, that has been uttered in the Senate this session.

The House adjourned to Monday, but the Senate will sit to-morrow. Senator WADE has the floor, and will be followed by FITCH, of Indiana, and CLARK, of New-Hampshire. Mr. MASON will speak on Monday. By a count to-day, there are twenty-three speeches yet to be delivered on Lecompton. GREEN'S notice that the vote will be taken on Monday is ignored by the Democrats even. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The statement that Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, intended to submit to the House to day, in behalf of the Anti-Lecompton members of the Kansas Committee, embraces a complete record of its minutes and proceedings. They say they indulge in no reflections discreditable to the character or integrity of the majority, who have stripped the resolution under which the Committee was appointed of all practical effect, and substituted their own views and speculations alone, in a great measure, for that evidence which ought to have been collected by the Committee. With the exception of the call upon Mr. CALHOUN, proposed by one of the minority, and an inquiry as to the apportionment of the delegates, the majority have resisted successfully every effort at inquiry by either of the minority, while they themselves have elicited nothing relative to the matter of inquiry not already before the country. Indeed, some of the most important items of information admitted by the majority in the resolutions adopted by them at the last session to be "essential to the investigation," have never been obtained by the Committee. They say that the Committee by an adjournment *sine die*, brought its labors to a close, having, in the opinion of the minority, failed to execute the order of the House, and also to accomplish any one purpose for which the Committee was raised. There has been ample time to procure all the information sought by the House, had the Committee taken the proper steps to obtain it.

There are scores of prominent citizens of Kansas, of all parties, now here, who could have given the most weighty evidence touching all the points of inquiry embraced in the resolution, particularly in relation to the most monstrous frauds perpetrated at the election on the 21st December last. The minority think there is no excuse for neglecting to use the means within the reach of the Committee, and for returning to the House with no information but what was already in the possession of each of its members when the investigation was ordered, except the speculative reasonings and casuistic lucubrations laid down by the majority in their report; which, leaving out sundry quotations from the opinions of Governor WALKER and Senator DOUGLAS, and some considerations growing out of these opinions, is but a reiteration of the views laid down in the President's Message. The majority of the Committee assume to decide upon the proper line of inquiry, instead of obeying the order of the House. If Congress cannot inquire into the mode and manner of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, then they cannot inquire if it was ever adopted at all. The minority claim it to be their privilege to report their proceedings of the Committee to the House to the end that, if the Committee shall by the House be held to have failed to comply with its order, the responsibility may rest where it belongs. They also hold that, under their views of the action of the Committee, it is their duty to report that action to the House, to the end that it may make such further order thereon as may be deemed just and proper.

The following are the yeas on the motion to lay Mr. HARRIS's appeal on the table:

Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Cingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig, Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, Shorter Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor of New-York, Trippe, Taylor of Louisiana, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

AGAINST—Messrs. Branch, Caruthers, Horace F. Clark, Clarke, B Cochrane, Edie, Garnett, Hickman, Hill, Keitt, McKibben, Moore, Morse of New-York, Daniel E. Sickles.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday March 12.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution for four reasons. 1. Because it was conceived and concluded in fraud. 2. Because it does not emanate from the people of the Territory, nor express their will. 3. Because it is one series of aggressions on the part of the slave power which, if consummated, will end in the subversion of the Constitution. 4. Because it strikes a death-blow at State Rights and Popular Sovereignty. In arguing the first of these points, he referred to the conditions and workings of the Missouri Compromise, contending that things worked smoothly, with occasional exceptions, until a new light broke upon the country in the shape of popular sovereignty, and that up to the appearance of the Nicholson letter, the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories was unquestioned. This letter was held up by the South, as a high bid for office, but bids still higher were demanded. Then Mr. FILLMORE bid the Fugitive Slave bill. Mr. WEBSTER followed with his 7th of March speech, and Mr. DOUGLAS with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What was the reward of these three men? One was voted down in the Nominating Convention, one did not even receive the poor compliment of a nomination, and died of a broken heart; and the third has now the whole power of the Administration on his trail, hunting him like bloodhounds; and there are three other men, to whom this Administration owes its existence, who are now meeting with a similar reward. He alluded to Messrs. STANTON, WALKER and FORNEY. Mr. CHANDLER next briefly combatted Mr. BENJAMIN's argument, that Slavery was the common law of England, quoting high authority for his positions. He also referred to the Dred Scott decision, the principal dogma of which he denounced, as the most dangerous aggression on the Constitution ever enunciated. Proceeding to a narration of the fraud in Kansas, he alluded to the alleged fact that the first Legislature of Kansas had passed the whole Code of Missouri laws with several pages of additional infamous laws of their own concocting.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, asked him to point out one law identical with the code of Missouri.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had not the code of Missouri before him, but he undertook to affirm that the whole code was enacted.

Mr. POLK—Specify one.

Mr. CHANDLER was not familiar with the Missouri code, but could prove what he said.

Mr. POLK would like to hear the proof.

Mr. CHANDLER could prove it by the evidence of three men, who spent three weeks in comparing the two codes.

Mr. POLK—Name them.

Mr. CHANDLER—Messrs. HOWARD, SHERMAN, and another member of the other House. I don't know his name, but he is there.

Mr. CHANDLER then proceeded with a review of the Kansas elections, reiterating statements already familiar to the public. Some discursive remarks followed, in which he quoted Messrs. CASS and BUCHANAN as supporting the Missouri Compromise down to '48. He also maintained in opposition to Mr. BENJAMIN's theory, that Slavery is the creature of municipal law. He asserted that the Republicans are now the national party to whom the Union must look for its defence. Passing to President BUCHANAN, he said that he respected him so long as he kept within the laws; but when he attempted to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people, he was no longer JAMES BUCHANAN, President, but JAMES BUCHANAN, criminal. The Government, he believed, could not succeed in its designs. It had not money enough to buy bayonets enough to force that Constitution on the people of Kansas, should he attempt it, and blood be shed. He would be liable to impeachment, and liable to be hanged as a murderer. He deprecated civil war, but confessed that his respect for the people of Kansas would be lessened if they did not resist, and he would hold the President responsible for every drop of blood shed. Quoting extracts from Mr. HAMMOND's speech, characterizing the laborers of the North as slaves, Mr. CHANDLER replied to it with force, quoting Southern writers to show the degraded condition of the whites at the South, and closing with a spirited defence of the Northern working men.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, contended that the President had taken the best course to settle this vexed question. He then gave a rapid sketch of events in Kansas, down to the application for admission into the Union. To this admission, he said, there were two classes of objectors,—the one denying the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, and the other asking for the authority of an enabling act. He replied to these objections at length, contending as to the one, that the Lecompton Constitution was a valid instrument, and, as to the other, that the Lecompton Constitution being legal, Congress had no right to send it back. Slavery is the only point in dispute, and if Congress should claim the right to look into the Constitution on account of Slavery, we may look for other things that may be disagreeable. In the name of thirty millions of people he protested against such doctrines. Then passing to the Dred Scott case, Mr. HUNTER turned to Mr. SEWARD saying he would not accuse him of willful misstatement of facts, but would say that his party bias had so colored his statements as to render them wholly unreliable. Reading from Mr. SEWARD's speech some extracts referring to the Supreme Court, he commented upon them with severity, as inviting the destruction of the judiciary system, in order to reconstruct it upon a basis that should administer to the passions and prejudices of the mob. Referring to Mr. SEWARD's prophecy that it is to be interneciue war until Slavery shall be abolished, he warned him that, if that war should come, it would last for centuries. The very framework of the social condition which that Senator prophesies is a state of war. Turning to the question of Slavery, Mr. HUNTER made a passing allusion to the present political condition of England, who, he said, he liked better, as she was surly and opinionated, but frank, honest and brave, rather than in her recent guise of false philanthropy as the interferer in our domestic institutions. But when she resumed her empire over India with a hundred millions of individuals holding their lives and property at her absolute will, he thought she would not have the face to attempt another interference with our institutions. But, continued Mr. HUNTER, a reaction is setting in in Europe on the subject of Slavery. Here, too, a reaction is going on—our people are gravitating to the Equator. The Senator from New York said that the white man will have this continent. I say so, too, but as its master, not as the equal of Indians and niggers. Only on these conditions can the white man rule this continent. Mr. HUNTER concluded by saying: Perhaps, at this moment, the heart of young America is pondering on things which neither the Senator from New-York nor I dream of, searching out, nursing and guiding the tendencies of the times into the mighty future, and into new forms of government. Other great nations are engaged in giant schemes, and playing for the stakes of empire. The spoils of nations that have been accumulating for centuries are now attracting the cupidity of the three great Powers of Europe. The eagles gathered to the feast, but one, the youngest of them, is absent. Such a state of things cannot long endure; our instincts for empire forbid it. Kansas is dwarfed by the side of such great issues. If the Senator from New-York will lend me his tripod, I will undertake the prophecy that this Union will be preserved; that respect will still follow the judicial ermine, and that we shall at some future day cultivate a spirit of conciliation and harmony, without which the best part of Liberty will be lost. To realize these things, the American people must cast from their councils the Senator from New-York. They must beware of the asp that lurks under the flower of his rhetoric; one drop of that venom may bring a lethargy on the brain, and disturb the balance of empire.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, defined his position. He said he stood there in peculiar circumstance, as the representative of a party almost without a voice. He had from the outset repudiated the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill because it repealed the Missouri Compromise, and he was not responsible for the results that flowed from that repeal. He was under no obligation to the Democratic Party, but having watched the course of that Party and the President on this measure, he felt constrained to accord them his support. He here went into a personal explanation, referring to his former position in the Whig Party, and his present allegiance to the Know-Nothings, saying he rejoiced to have an opportunity of defending the latter on the floor of the Senate. He then passed to the subject immediately before the Senate. He should vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because he believed before God that he would be acting rightly. He must vote with one party or the other. He could not vote on national questions with the Opposition, because that party was sectional. Slavery, he contended, was not a question of national politics, but of political economy; and the laws of political economy will not permit Slavery to remain five years north of 36° 30', owing to the demand for slave labor in the South. He here introduced a statistical statement to show that slave labor is inadequate to the present wants of the cotton-growing regions. Returning to the question of Kansas, he protested against sectional discussion. He had no rightful connection with it. He was, he said, a conservative middle man, equally opposed to sectionalism and ruffianism, whether it comes from the North or South. He expressed regret at the coupling of Minnesota with Kansas, referring to a clause in the Constitution of the former which he considered odious, dangerous, and foreign. He here read the clause defining the classes who may exercise the elective franchise, including foreigners and Indian half-breeds. Squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, he said, were principles he abhorred. He concluded by saying that Kansas might alter her Constitution if she pleased, as Maryland did three days ago.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, got the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $750, to pay for the repairs of the Norwegian bark *Ellen*, which rescued the passengers of the *Central America*. The bill was passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill, authorizing certain officers and men engaged in the several United States expeditions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, to receive medals from the British Government.

The Speaker announced that the pending question was on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the decision of the Chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas Committee, to show that the Committee has not executed the order of the House, for the reason that the minority could not make a report from a Committee, and therefore it was no question of privilege.

Mr. HARRIS said that nothing but imperative duty impelled him to raise the question. It was not done rashly. The cases quoted by the Speaker, he contended, were not analogous to that under consideration. He and others of the minority do not propose to make a report from the Committee, but merely wish to show that the other members of Committee have disobeyed the order of the House. The minority report no bill for legislative action. The substantive proposition is that the privileges of the House had been infringed, and that the minutes of the Committee are part of the majority report, therefore the minority had a right to refer to or produce those minutes. He repeated that this was not a report, but merely a production of facts to sustain the action of the minority. He quoted various authorities to show that the House may entertain such a movement as a question of privilege. The doctrine is laid down that when a Committee is remiss in duty, it is sufficient ground for further proceedings in the House. If this be so, how is it ever to be known to the House that a Committee is remiss, unless that knowledge is brought to the House, and one member is sufficient to produce the fact.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, repeated that no precedent for the movement, as had been claimed by Mr. HARRIS, could be found in the records of the British Parliament, or of any other legislative body in the world. The gentleman from Illinois had not produced an authority to sustain him. The question is, whether the remissness of the majority or minority of a Committee is a question of privilege. He contended that it was not, and said that no precedent or authority could be found in Hansard or any other authority. The gentleman had utterly failed to make out his case. He (Mr. STEPHENS) considered this the most important movement ever made in the House since the foundation of the Government. It is revolutionary, and strikes at the foundation of the rules and orders of the House, and under its operations the House could do no business. Mr. STEPHENS further contended, that the majority must first make a report before the House can determine whether the Committee had executed the order of the House. He was prepared to show that it had been fully executed. If the report is not satisfactory to the House, let them discharge the Committee, and recommit or turn the question over to another Committee. He was ready to meet the issue, but was opposed to a sideway of overturning the rules and orders of the House and unsettling parliamentary law.

Mr GROW, of Pennsylvania, caused to be read the resolutions under which the Committee was appointed, to show that the Committee was instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and whether said Constitution was satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

Mr. STEPHENS rose to a point of order.

Mr. GROW said that it came with a bad grace from Mr. STEPHENS, who had indulged in the utmost latitude of debate.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he had confined himself strictly to the question before the House. If Mr. GROW wanted to go into an investigation of what the Committee had done, he (Mr. STEPHENS) was ready.

Mr. GROW said that parliamentary law required that a majority of the friends of the measure should have been put on the Committee, but the presiding officer had put on a majority of the opposition. It is a correct principle that a child should not be put to nurse with one that cares nothing about it.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, called Mr. GROW to order.

Mr. GROW—Of course.

The SPEAKER said the question was a delicate one, as Mr. GROW was commenting on the action of the Chair.

Mr. GROW resumed, saying that if the majority of a Committee violate the order of the House, how is the House to take action to ascertain that fact, unless by the statement of one or more of the members of that Committee?

Mr. STEPHENS said he was ready to show, when the report comes up, that the Committee had examined every material fact.

Mr GROW replied that the Committee had no discretion—they were directed to investigate "all the facts."

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, asked how they were to know whether the Committee had executed the order of the House, under the present aspect of the House. The gentleman from Illinois (HARRIS) says the Committee have not done so. Mr. STEPHENS takes precisely the opposite ground. He (ENGLISH) thought the proper way was to submit the official record, which, he understood, embraced the entire action of the Committee, including the report of the majority. Let each branch of the Committee put in their papers.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, called the gentleman to order, saying he was ready to show that the Committee had done its duty.

The Speaker said the reports could be received by general consent, and it would then be proper for the House to take such action as they might think proper.

Mr ENGLISH appealed to gentlemen on all sides of the House to receive the papers and fix a day for their consideration.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, objected.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, offered a proposition that each branch of the Committee be allowed to present their papers, and that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, offered a similar proposition.

Objections were made to the reception of both.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested to Mr. ENGLISH to affix a proviso to the effect that no amendment shall be made to the report of the majority in the form of a bill to admit Kansas so long as any five members of the Committee desired to be heard on the facts.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said that no similar proposition had ever been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that he recollected that a foreign State was once admitted into the Union by joint resolution, and why could not the attempt be made to admit Kansas in the same way?

Mr. COLFAX asked Mr. ENGLISH to modify his proposition so as to call only for the official report of the Committee's proceedings.

Mr. STEPHENS did not know that any official journal was kept. There was no clerk, and no journal was read to the Committee.

Mr. COLFAX was willing that the members of the Committee should come together and agree upon a statement of their proceedings.

Mr. HARRIS did not know what the gentleman understood by an official report, but one was kept.

Mr. STEPHENS said he never heard it read, and did not call it official unless it was sanctioned by the Committee.

Mr. MORRILL suggested an informal submission of the reports, and that the pending question be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. WASHBURN explained why he objected to the proposition of Mr. ENGLISH. He thought if the House adopt the report of the majority, with the proposition to admit Kansas, it would amount to legislative action.

Mr. STEPHENS said it was not the object of the Committee to append a bill on to the joint resolution for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine—You can have your report introduced into the records of the Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I stand upon the rights of the Committee.

Mr. ADRIAN, of New-Jersey, said they were approaching a definite point. The great excitement was passing off. If the proposition of Mr. ENGLISH was correct, it ought to be adopted.

Mr. ENGLISH asked the unanimous consent that Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. HARRIS be permitted to present their reports. They might be printed, but not with a bill or joint resolution appended.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the pending appeal be laid on the table.

Motion negatived by 109 against 111.

Mr. HARRIS said his proposition embraced the whole case, fairly and fully. Would Mr. STEPHENS or any other member of the Committee object to the minority hereafter presenting their views in a report?

Mr. STEPHENS said he would not.

Mr. LETCHER would not object to Mr. HARRIS making a report in a regular way, but objected that the minority should take the chances with a demurrer, and when that fails, take another chance by making a report.

Mr. HARRIS claimed nothing at the hands of the majority of the Committee, but as they had expressed anxiety for a proposition on which all parties could unite, he submitted his proposition as one of fairness, but apprehending an objection. He would call attention to the subject now. If Mr. LETCHER and his friends had determined on their course, his course was fixed. He then withdrew his appeal, saying that as objection had been made to the presentation of the minority report, he would let the majority take the chances for the introduction of their report.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD JOKE.—A shrewd countryman made up his mind to visit the city. He was cautioned against the Peter Funks and pocket-book droppers; but wise in his own conceit, he made a bet that he would not be taken in during his sojourn with us. To avoid temptation, he disguised himself in a new suit of clothing—hat, coat, vest, pantaloons, glaring neck tie, and patent leather boots; but scarcely had he landed before he was accosted by a sharper, who presented the usual well-filled pocket book, insisting that the countryman was its owner. He was mystified, but declined the stuffed wallet.

"Tell me how you discovered I was a stranger here, and I will give you $2"

"I will; it was your Hat."

Satisfied, he struck a bee-line for KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, where he purchased one of his splendid fabrics; and, during his stay, was unmolested by the petty scoundrels who live by fleecing the green ones from the rural districts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

THE VERY LATEST WONDER.—Had a star fallen from its sphere, it could not have created a greater excitement than the "Bride of an Evening"—the new American drama just produced at Barnum's Museum—has occasioned in the firmament of public amusement. Such wit, such humor, such natural yet stirring situations, such language, such pathos, such feeling, such glorious scenery and superb acting never before found themselves so blended in our exquisite place of dramatic entertainment. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once," to witness this Phœnix of the dramatic century this afternoon or this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS—THE ONLY SAFE MODE OF HEATING BUILDINGS.—Persons desirous of having their dwellings thoroughly and safely heated will do well to examine BROWN'S Improved Patent, which is the only hot-water apparatus that will furnish the required amount of heat in the coldest weather. The radiating and fire surface of this furnace is wholly protected by a circulation of hot water. It is perfectly adapted to the heating of school-houses, hospitals, banking-houses, stores, &c. Apply to or address BROWN'S HOT-WATER FURNACE COMPANY, No. 22 Spruce-street, New-York.

J. S. BROWN, President.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractive Benefit Bill of last night will be repeated this evening. On Monday, remember, is to be presented, on an extensive and magnificent scale, a new Drama of sterling merit, entitled, "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," dramatized from incidents in the "India War," by HARRY SEYMOUR. No expense has been spared in its preparation, and the public may expect something unusually excellent. Secure your places early. The box-book is now open for all next week. But don't forget to-night.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ New style Neck Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Smoking-Jackets and Caps, &c. Shirts made to order from measure. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at retail.

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[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Rooseveltsts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 12.

$1,000	Mich. State 6s	98	225	Hud. River R.R.	b30 33
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.c	89	75	do	b3 33
500	Virginia 6s	92½	150	do	32⅝
1,000	N. C. State 6s	94	200	do	s10 32¾
4,000	do	94½	175	do	32¾
3,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	50	do	s60 32⅝
3 000	Cal. State 7s. '70	92¼	260	do	b60 33
1,800	do	92	70	Harlem R. R.	13¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s. '75	92½	110	do	13¾
16,000	Indiana St. 5s	84	650	do	13½
1,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '62	101	50	do	s10 13¾
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74	104	100	do	b30 13¾
2,000	Chi. City 7 ₱c. B.	97½	10	Reading Railroad	60
1,000	Chi City 6 ₱c. B.	87½	200	do	b30 60
1,000	Ill. Canal Ldy. B.	100	500	do	s7 59½
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	b 2	600	do	59½
2,000	Erie R. R. 4th M.	74	100	do	s30 59
2,000	Erie R. R. C. B.	71	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '61	87	300	do	25¾
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	73	350	do	b10 26
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	94½	95	do	26
5,000	do	s5 94⅜	45	do	25⅞
20,000	L. C. & M. Land Grant Bds	bawk 36	150	do	s30 25¾
14,000	do	36	50	M. So & N. Ia. p. f.	49¾
8,000	P. & O. 8 ₱c. bs.	75	450	do	s30 49¾
10	Union Bank	110	400	do	b30 50¼
14	National Bank	110	100	do	b15 50½
50	Bank of Commerce	102½	165	do	50¾
160	Cary Impt'n Co	8¾	17	do	50
100	do	8¾	20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	96
37	Am. Exchange Bk.	108	5	do	95½
25	Bk. of N. America	105	100	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	93
10	Metropolitan Bank	104	200	Ga. & Chicago R.R.	93¼
10	Continental Bank	98	100	do	b30 93¾
5	Park Bank	95	150	do	s60 93
50	Penn. Coal Co	73½	100	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	47
100	do	b30 74½	100	do	b15 47
5	Del & Hud Can. Co	112	500	do	b30 47½
120	Cumber. Coal Co	21	100	do	46¾
200	do	s10 21	900	do	46¾
600	do	21¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30 84
100	do	b60 21½	75	do	83
10	Pacific Mail S. Co	70¾	100	do	b30 83
93	do	71	75	do	82¾
400	Erie Railroad	31	100	do	82⅝
100	do	b10 31	250	do	b30 82⅝
140	do	30¾	350	Po	s30 82
300	do	b3 30¾	150	do	82¼
100	do	s60 30¾	50	do	82
100	do	b10 30⅝	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37
100	do	b30 30⅝	100	do	b30 37¼
1225	do	30⅝	100	do	b30 37¼
400	do	b10 30⅜	85	La Crosse & Mil. R.	103¾
400	do	s30 30¼	100	Brooklyn City R. R.	97
25	do	b7 30⅜	20	do	95
50	do	b30 30⅝	795	N. Y. Central R. R.	93
350	do	30¼	300	do	b30 93¼
50	do	s30 30	50	do	b10 93⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	81¾
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	91	10	do	82⅜
9,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B	37	50	do	82¾
34	National Bank	110	150	do	s10 81¾
40	Pac Mail St. Co	71	100	Hudson River R.R.	31⅝
100	Canton Com	b30 24¾	50	do	b30 31⅜
50	do	23½	100	do	s10 31
5	La C. & Mil. R. R.	94¾	50	do	31¾
208	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92	200	do	31
34	do	91¾	200	Harlem R. R.	13⅜
100	Erie Railroad	s15 29¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 25⅝
300	do	s30 29¾	10	M. So & N. Ia. p. s	50¼
200	do	30	25	do	51
180	do	s60 29¾	50	Ga. & Chic. RR.	s60 92½
300	Cle. & Tol. R.R.	46¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add. 35
$1,000	Wheeling City 6s	Int. add. 35
$6 000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 11⅜
$2,500	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 05⅜
$8,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add 55
$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat. 90⅜
$1,050	New-York State 6s	Flat. 115¼
$1,030	Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip. of 1857.	48
29	shares New-York and Erie R.R.	29¾
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R. R.	4
100	shares Brooklyn City R. R.	96
100	shares Brooklyn City R. R.	95¾
6	shares Bank of the Republic	117
13	shares Bank of America	110¾
8	shares Nassau Bank	97
25	shares Merchants' Bank	110
10	shares Hanover Bank	87¾
36	shares Mechanics' Bank	112¾
5	shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co	93½
25	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	102¾
45	shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co	150
5	shares Artizans' Bank	79½
10	shares Artizans' Bank	79¾
10	shares Bank of the Republic	117¾
10	shares Marine Bank	86
8	shares Corn Exchange Bank	99
15	shares Hanover Bank	88
25	shares Citizens' Bank	101¾
40	shares Citizens' Bank	101
15	shares National Bank	110
25	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	98
10	shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co	87½
160	shares Brooklyn City Railroad	95½
25	shares New-York and Harlem Railroad	133¾

FRIDAY, March 12—P. M.

There is a further decline to-day of full *half per cent.* in Exchange on England, with sales of best bank and banker's names, for the steamer to-morrow, at 108¼@108½ ₱ cent. The extremes for this class are called at the close of 'Change hour, 108@108¼, and for commercial bills, against produce shipments, 107@108 ₱ cent. There was a considerable business done in the latter on private terms, the bankers being the buyers. The demand from the importers is extremely light for Exchange of any class, and the course of the market really begins to shape as though the next turn of Specie across the Atlantic may be this way. The Money Market is easy, and for discounts quite dull and cheap. The principal borrowing on the Street is at call, the activity and frequent change of position among the Stock Brokers this week leading to some shifting of loans.

We stated yesterday, in contrasting the Export trade of Great Britain and the United States for 1857, that our movement of $362,000,000 in Cotton, Breadstuffs, the Precious Metals, &c., was conducted without the violent and deranging abuse of Bank and Bankers' credits complained of en the other side by the London *Times*. This is true of our Export trade, and on the part of our merchants, as an American class, it is in the main equally true of our Import trade, which, for the same year, amounted to $360,000,000. Nevertheless, there have been abuses of Bankers' credits from this side, or rather, we should say, excesses in using such credits here; the abuse originating mainly on the other side. This practice, while allowing no extra facilities to legitimate commerce, and certainly not needed in transferring to Europe and the Indies our ordinary domestic products, as resorted to to crowd our own market with Foreign products on speculation, and greatly in advance of demand, for foreign account, and to the detriment of course of the regular American importer. It was also used to foster, to some considerable extent, and upon tempting Foreign suggestion, certain large and questionable speculations in a class of the American funds which could neither command a distinctive credit at home, to the amount needed to support the speculation, nor be forced on sale out and out, abroad. It would be useless to particularize now, since, with recent events in Glasgow and London, the practice itself has exploded, but it is proper, in vindication of American commerce, to say that while, in both the instances referred to, the credits were from the other side, the hard cash and harder cost of these irregular transactions were supplied from this—invariably so, until the explosion left the American warehouses crowded with British and West India merchandise, and the tills of the Glasgow and London bank agents in possession of the least available portion of the securities against which they had been *kiting*. It is no part of our present reference to the subject to cast injurious reflections upon these gentlemen, or their principals on the other side. The game was well enough for them, as it went swimmingly on, and the ultimate loss so far as their American bills and bonds are now rapidly liquidating, much less than by the great manufacturers at home, but it is right the responsibility should be placed where it belongs, and right, too, that the weight of the burden resting on our own money and exchange markets, *as well as the relief which both are now sensibly feeling* from the explosion of the practice, should be appreciated. This burthen was for a long time supported by the systematic shipment of American Gold every sixty days, raised by means of the mutual interchange of fresh kites between the agents and correspondents of the Scotch and English bankers, and was made doubly oppressive by speculations as foreign to legitimate commerce, and even to the much-abused American Railways, as they were at the time mysterious to the business public at large. But the end has come, and the settlements are for the greater part, finally made, and we speak within bounds when we add that *the extent of the relief to the Exchange market and our specie reserves, hereafter, may be estimated by tens of millions of dollars in the course of the Summer season before us.*

To-morrow (Saturday) is the last day upon which deposits can be made at New-York as earnest money on the bids for Treasury Bills at Washington on the 15th inst.

The Stock Market fluctuated to-day on the prominent operations 1@2 ₱ cent., and on most of these stocks seemed unsettled at the close. The Board of Brokers are more divided since the realizations early in the week, between the *Bull* and *Bear* interest, and time-sellers put out their options with some freedom, particularly on Erie, Hudson River and one or two other non-dividend shares. But they are held by equally confident buyers, and as much as 2,500 or 3,000 shares of Erie were taken this afternoon, seller to deliver in 30 or 60 days. The highest price of the stock this forenoon was 31, the lowest between the sessions of the Board, 29¼, the closing sales 29¾@30 ₱ cent. New-York Central rued 93@92 ₱ cent, closing 92 against 92½ on Thursday afternoon